THE LITERARY DIGEST

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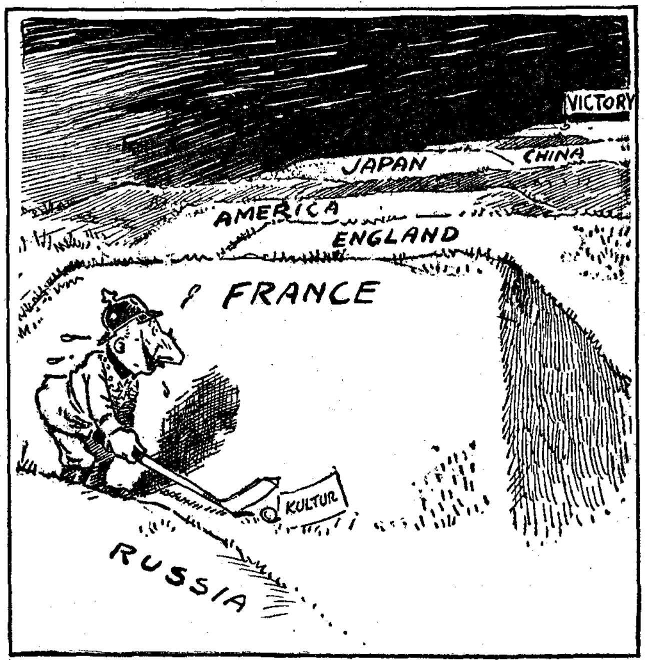
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHY GERMANY WILL LOSE THE BATTLE

IF THE GERMAN DRIVE batters its way through to the Channel ports German guns may drop a gigantic barrage behind which German armies can be ferried across to invade England. This, perhaps, was the vision in General Haig's mind when on April 12 he ordered every British soldier in France and Flanders to "fight to the end" with backs to the wall, because "the safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment." But if this fanatical onslaught fails either to cleave apart the French and British armies or to take the Channel ports, it will rank, experts declare, as only another "bath of blood" for the German arms. At the present rate of German advance, says Mr. Frank H. Simonds, "the fate of Calais and Boulogne will become directly involved in May or June at the earliest." Hindenburg, who was to be in Paris by April, now promises the German people a "German peace" by August. And in the meantime, remarks the New York *Globe*, Germany is spending recklessly the military capital released by Russia's collapse, and as this accumulation of man-power is dissipated she is becoming "weaker relatively as well as absolutely." "It is the destruction of armies, not the loss of territory, that is vital in war," *The Globe* reminds us.



JUST ONE BUNKER AFTER ANOTHER.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

No sooner had the great German spear-head that was thrusting toward Amiens come to a stop, a little less than three weeks after it was launched, than a similar blow on a smaller scale was hurled against the British and Portuguese front in Flanders, some fifteen miles farther north. As the greater javelin thrust its point toward the vital railroad center of Amiens, the lesser was similarly aimed at Hazebrouck, another center of supply-lines to the British Army. Hindenburg's purpose in both drives, says Mr. Simonds, is "to do to the British what he did to the Russians, to the Servians, and the Roumanians." The initial aim of German strategy in the great offensive, according to this authority, was "to win a victory with a single blow that would separate the British and the French and trap the British in a narrow corner of northern France." The second conception "seems to be to rain blow after blow upon the British, now north, now south, in the hope that one of these blows will bring a local success that may be stretched to a general victory." Writing in the New York *Herald*, Mr. Simonds goes on to say:

> "Actually we are seeing a historic death-grapple between two great peoples. Gathering up all his remaining strength in men and guns and material, the German is raining blow after blow upon his English foe in the hope that British will and British morale will collapse. He is not seeking local geographical objectives, as did the Allies in all of their past great offensives; he is not aiming at conquering and devastating more French territory; he is striving to break the will of Britain by sustained and repeated blows.
>
> "Recognizing the German purpose, it is essential to perceive also that since the British have accepted the defensive they are bound to suffer losses of ground, of positions, of guns, and of prisoners during all of the present phase of the campaign. It is necessary to guard against unwarranted pessimism provoked by the loss of ground, of positions famous in past fighting. If the German fails to break the British Army he is going to lose this campaign—whether he takes Amiens or fails, whether he reaches Béthune or enters the shell-beaten area of Ypres. The battle now is for the 'knock-out blow,' and the British strategy must be to avoid that blow until the great antagonist has wearied himself with his efforts. . . . . . .

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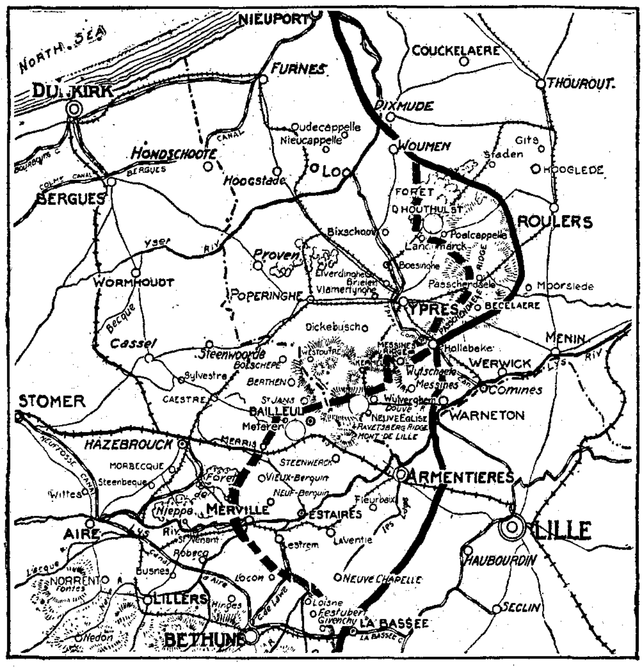
"In my judgment we are seeing the last battle of the war—the battle which began on March 21 and may not end until the close of the fighting season of this year. This battle will be won by the contestant who possesses the greater reserves in the final phase. That is why American troops must be rushed over; that is why supreme effort must be made by all the Allied nations. That is also the reason why we can face with calmness the local German gains, which, after all, do not bring him nearer to a final victory."


NORTH SEA
NIEUPORT
FURNES
COUCKELAERE
THOUROUT
DUNKIRK
DIXMUDE
Oudecappelle
Nieucappelle
CANAL
WOUMEN
Gits
Staden
HONDSCHOOTE
BOURBOURG C
COLME CANAL
BERGUES
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HOOGLEDE
Hoogstade
FORET D HOUTHULST
BERGUES
ROULERS
Bixschoote
Poelcappelle
Langemarck
Yser
RIV
Proven
Boesinghe
Elverdinghe
Brielen
Passchendaele
PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE
Moorslede
WORMHOUDT
POPERINGHE
Vlamertynghe
YPRES
BECELAERE
Becque
Dickebusch
Cassel
MENIN
Steenwoorde
Boeschepe
WESTOUTRE
MESSINES RIDGE
KEMMEL
Hollebeke
WERWICK
LYS
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Sylvestre
Wytschaete
Messines
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BERTHEN
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CAESTRE
ST JANS
BAILLEUL
Wulverghem
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NEUVE EGLISE
WARNETON
Meteren
RAVETSBERG RIDGE
MONT DE LILLE
HAZEBROUCK
MERRIS
NEUFFOSSE CANAL
MORBECQUE
STEENWERCK
Steenbeque
Foret de Nieppe
VIEUX-Berquin
ARMENTIERES
Wittes
NEUF-Berquin
Fleurbaix
MERVILLE
ESTAIRES
AIRE
Lys Riv
St Venant
Laventie
LILLE
Lestrem
Robecq
HAUBOURDIN
Lecque
Busnes
NORRENT Fontes
Locon
Canal d'Aire
NEUVE CHAPELLE
LILLERS
Hinges
Loisne
SECLIN
Festubert
Givenchy
LA BASSEE
Nedon
BETHUNE
LA BASSEE C

From the New York "Times."

THE THRUST AT THE CHANNEL PORTS.

The broken line shows the position of the battle-front on April 17. The black line shows the position at the beginning of the offensive.

Turning specifically to the Flanders offensive, Mr. Simonds says in a later article:

"German strategy in Flanders aimed at breaking through between Plumer's army at Ypres and Byng's army at Arras as the Germans broke through between the British and French armies, thrusting rapidly forward across the rear-end communications of Plumer's army and of the Belgian army to the west of it, isolating and enveloping those armies, and thus producing a super-Sedan.

"The British are now drawing back in good order in the Ypres salient to forestall such envelopment. Precisely as long as they keep their connection with the army of the south there is no danger of a disaster, and the Germans will simply have to begin again on a new front and seek to hack another hole through a British land on better ground now reenforced by French reserves.

"The fall of Ypres, which now is likely but not certain, will have a moral value second only to that which would be attained by the capture of Verdun. What Verdun is to the French Ypres is to the British. It is the scene of the finest and the most successful fighting of English armies in the war. In 1914 it was the gate to Calais. Had Sir John French's army been destroyed there, the Germans would have reached the Channel—because the war of positions had not yet come and the thin British line was the last obstacle to the German rush; but to-day Ypres is not the gate to Calais, just as Verdun, after the first weeks of the German attack, was not the gate to the heart of France.

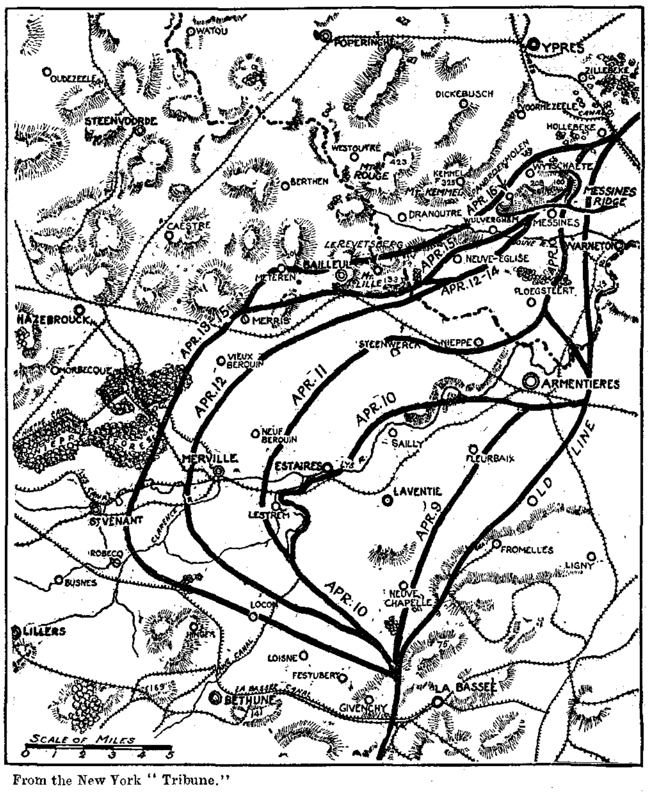
"It is merely a position in the long line from Belgium to Switzerland, and it is the line, and not the position, which is important. As long as the line remains intact Haig can defend one position after another until the fury of the German attack wears itself out and the moment comes for a counter-offensive."

"In this war, the retreat from Mons excepted," remarks the New York *Times*, "the British on the defensive have finally tired out the offensive; there is, then, no reason for dejection." And behind the British, the same paper adds, "the patient and alert Foch is watching, awaiting the moment when the enemy overreaches himself or falters from exhaustion." "Even the German General Staff," notes the New York *World*, "can not continue indefinitely the policy of trading men for territory unless the territory means more than a further extension of their lines." Commenting on the note of optimism in the London and Paris dispatches, even when the British withdrew from the Ypres salient "of immortal memories," the New York *Evening Post* of April 17 says:

"If we look for an explanation of London's attitude, two reasons suggest themselves. One would be knowledge of the fact that behind the present front there have been brought up heavy British reserves for the defense of the Channel ports. So vital is the importance of these places that it is impossible to imagine England's not throwing in every man and gun she can muster for the final test. The second reason is in the hopes based upon General Foch; not on the man's genius for leadership, which, after all, is an imponderable quantity, but on the reserves which the great bulk of opinion credits him with. These reserves may come from the ordinary French sources, or they may be drawn from a general reserve, to which again the allusion from so many quarters is constant. Colonel Repington, who surely did not overestimate the Allied strength, says this morning: 'All this time French reserves under General Foch, who is commander-in-chief in this battle, have not given a sign of life. I can see no good reason why they should have done so hitherto.' Whether Repington's acquiescence in Foch's non-intervention is sound or not, here is admission, by one who until recently was a pessimist, that the reserves exist."

In the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, a French staff officer and military historian, the larger German purpose has already been defeated. The Germans' drive in Picardy, he says in a letter to Mr. Frank H. Simonds, has "created a salient dangerous to themselves," for—

"The conquest of a zone of land, however large it be, is of no advantage if its acquisition is too costly or if it places the troops which occupy it in an unfavorable place. Both these conditions apply to the situation of the Germans to-day. Not only have they lost very heavily, but they run the risk of being exposed to cross-fire, and if a counter-offensive is launched at the base of their salient they are in danger of having their first-line troops taken from behind and cut to pieces. Their troops are obliged to concentrate in the salient if they intend to enlarge it, so that


WATOU
POPERINGHE
YPRES
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WESTOUTRE
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SPANBROEKMOLEN
WYTSCHAETE
MESSINES RIDGE
BERTHEN
DRANOUTRE
WULVERGHEM
MESSINES
CAESTRE
LE REVETSBERG
NEUVE-EGLISE
WARNETON
BAILLEUL
METEREN
MT LILLE 139
APR. 16
APR. 15
APR. 12-14
APR. 12
PLOEGSTEERT
HAZEBROUCK
MERRIS
APR. 13-15
STEENWERCK
NIEPPE
MORBECQUE
VIEUX BERQUIN
APR. 11
ARMENTIERES
APR. 10
NIEPPE FOREST
NEUF BERQUIN
SAILLY
MERVILLE
ESTAIRES
LYS R.
FLEURBAIX
OLD LINE
LAVENTIE
ST VENANT
LESTREM
APR. 9
CLARENCE R.
ROBECQ
FROMELLES
LIGNY
BUSNES
APR. 10
NEUVE CHAPELLE
LOCON
LILLERS
HINGES
75
LOISNE
FESTUBERT
169
LA BASSEE CANAL
LA BASSEE
BETHUNE
141
GIVENCHY
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5

From the New York "Tribune."

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE FLANDERS DRIVE.

This shows the ground gained daily by the Germans from April 9 to 16. In the first two days they claim to have taken 10,000 prisoners.

and is to be driven by one Liberty motor at the rate of about 125 miles an hour. This, says the committee, referring also to the figures given in brief above, completes the list of machines under manufacture, and "constitutes a correct statement of the situation in this country as of April 1, 1918." But it should be understood that "in addition to the American production of engines and airplanes as herein set forth, considerable orders for combat airplanes and engines were last summer placed with European manufacturers by General Pershing, and we have furnished quantities of material and numbers of mechanics to aid in their construction." The committee majority recommend that "production of aircraft should be controlled by one executive officer, appointed by the President and responsible to him," the matter of production being "taken out of the hands of the Signal Corps entirely."

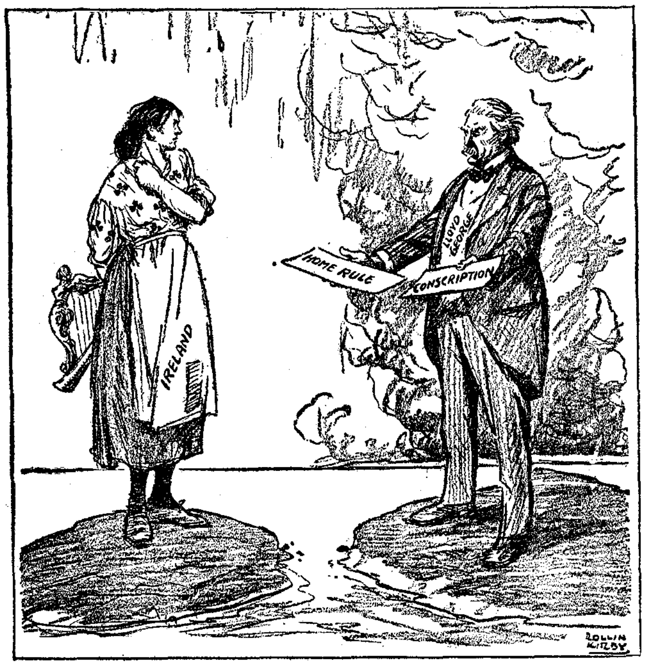
The minority of the committee in a separate report insist that the majority have failed to pay sufficient attention to the difficulties confronting the Aircraft Board and the Signal Corps, and that they do not give an accurate impression of the immense work that has actually been done.

One statement of fact which impresses those editors who have been loath to believe that our aircraft program has been anywhere near collapse, and which they hold to answer assertions that our forces in France have had inadequate air protection, appears as follows in the minority report:

> "Soon after the war began the Signal Corps arranged with the French Government for the making of 6,100 combat planes at a total cost of $127,000,000, the planes to be produced as rapidly as American fliers could be trained to operate them. As the American aero squadrons reach the front, ready for duty, battle-planes are being supplied them under this arrangement. To aid in this the Signal Corps has shipped to France 11,000 tons of various material and has sent 7,000 mechanics to release for French factories making planes for our American fliers the French workers on motor-transports."

The respective positions taken by the majority and the minority members of the Committee on Military Affairs have of course been reflected in the press, and severe editorial condemnation of the work of the Aircraft Board and the Signal Corps, as well as declarations of complete satisfaction with their efforts, have been duly quoted in our columns. It is, however, worth noting that even the strongest defenders of the Administration admit that there has been something wrong with our aircraft production. The Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen*, for instance, comes to the conclusion that in the work of producing aircraft "there has been a lack of decisive power at the head and too much of mere amateur experimentation." In the New York *Evening Post* Mr. David Lawrence even makes the blunt statement: "the airplane program so far has been a fizzle." He sets down "the incompetence in organization, the delays and the lack of vision on the part of those entrusted with the program" as "the most disappointing phase of our whole effort in the war." The fundamental mistake is thus put "in a nutshell" by Mr. Lawrence:

> "Time and money have been lost in experimenting to get a perfect motor. The Liberty motor is not a failure, but too much effort was staked on it alone, instead of playing the safe game of building other types of engine at the same time."



THEY BOTH MEAN LIBERTY.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

IRISH OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION

GERMANY'S HOPE TO STRIKE ENGLAND through a rebellious Ireland is partly realized, some observers think, in the antagonism aroused by Lloyd George's plan to enforce conscription on the Irish. The proposal has had the instantaneous effect, according to press dispatches, of welding all political factions, north and south, into a "united Ireland" in opposition to England. "Party politics is forgotten," according to a Dublin correspondent of the New York *World*, "and even Orange Belfast is caught in the wave of fierce opposition that has swept away all political differences." At the same time, it is pointed out in a Dublin dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News* that this does not imply a change in Irish feeling about the war. The great majority of Irishmen indorse Mr. Joseph Devlin's declaration that the war is "a just war for human liberties and against the worst despotism the world has ever known," but, we are told, the universal conviction among Nationalists is that "conscription should be imposed only by a Nationalist Government, and that the British Cabinet ought not to do in Ireland what it would not do in Australia or South Africa." We learn further from this dispatch that many men with sons and brothers in the Army are equally determined with the Sinn-Feiners that the Irish "shall not be compelled to do what so many of the best Irishmen have been proud to do voluntarily." On the occasion when Mr. Lloyd George announced that conscription would be extended to Ireland, he stated also that the Government intended to extend Home Rule, and when the Man-power Bill providing for conscription was passed by the House of Commons, he is quoted in dispatches as saying that "it is desirable in the interests of the war that we should settle the Irish question and produce something like contentment in Ireland and good-will in America." No graver decision has been made by the British Government during the war, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, than the proposal of conscription for Ireland. This journal notes that in making the announcement the Premier virtually admitted that the Irish Convention, which had just finished its sessions of eight months, had failed to achieve its purpose, when he said of the report made to the Cabinet:

> "I understand it is reported by a majority, and I fear the majority is not such as to justify the Government in saying that it represents a substantial agreement. That means that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with such guidance as the convention's report affords, such proposals for the establishment of self-government in Ireland as they think just, and which can, in their judgment, be carried without violent controversy."

The New York *Evening Post* is imprest with the fact that many influential English newspapers are warning Lloyd George that he is making a bad blunder. The worst of the blunder lay in his not consulting Irish representatives, according to this daily, which says that to go ahead without sounding Irish opinion was "to violate one of the first principles of government, whether Ireland is to be thought of as a distinct nationality or merely as a part of the Empire." But perhaps Lloyd George knew only too well what the Irish would say to his project, *The Evening Post* suggests, and proceeds to tell us that in opposing it in the House of Commons—

> "Mr. Asquith not only took the old Liberal position, but spoke in the best spirit of practical statesmanship. The real question was whether Irish conscription would not do more harm than good even from the point of view of getting more men for the Army. He stated that twice since the war broke out the proposal to enforce military service in Ireland had been laid before the Government, but each time rejected. And the rejection was solely on the ground of expediency. The argument from expediency still runs strongly against it, in Mr. Asquith's belief. The spokesman for the Government, to be sure, said he 'hoped' the Army would not have to be used to enforce the draft in Ireland, but there is no doubt that it would have to be; so that, in order to get two or three new divisions for the critical struggle in France twice that number of old divisions would have to be employed, not in fighting Germans, but in dragging Irishmen to training-camps."

The New York *Commercial* complains that lack of tact has been England's besetting sin in dealing with Ireland, just as it was in dealing with her American colonies before they revolted. It asks:

> "Can not Irishmen now be given the option of entering the American Army in France, whose ranks contain so many of Irish blood?
>
> "Let them choose under which flag they will fight for freedom and democracy. Better have willing volunteers than unwilling conscripts. Ireland should do her bit, but it would be folly not to let her do it in her own way. The Entente Allies can not afford to have a back-fire raging in Ireland at this juncture, and they badly need the three hundred thousand men who would be Ireland's quota in proportion to population."

Among the Irish-American press we find the New York *Freeman's Journal* saying that the conscription measure has "united all Ireland," and it quotes from a cablegram sent by Mr. T. P. O'Connor to Mr. John Dillon, leader of the Irish party in Parliament, in which he said that military conscription would be an "insane blunder." The New York *Gaelic American* cites the resolution of the Corporation of the City of Dublin—which it calls the most representative body in Ireland—in which the British Government is warned against "disastrous results of any attempt to force conscription upon Ireland." The resolution stated also that "such an insane proposal" would be resisted violently by every town and village.

On the other hand, among journals strong in their belief that it is Ireland's duty to bear her part in the war is the New York *World*, which says:

> "Hundreds of thousands of Americans are on their way to the front in response to a summons exactly like that which the British Empire is now to extend to Ireland. We have forty-eight States, four of them with more inhabitants than Ireland, but not one of them was consulted as to the draft. All are represented at Washington, just as Ireland is represented at London, and not one of them denounces the measure as madness or as justifying rebellion.
>
> "Ireland has wrongs, and it has capitalized them. But Ireland has duties to itself and to the world also, and it can not fail in them without sacrificing friends and sympathy everywhere."

There has long been great sympathy with Ireland in the United States, observes the New York *Times*, and it has often been played upon by demagogs in Congress, but it "should not be misunderstood by men in Ireland who count upon American opposition to conscription," and this journal asks:

> "Why should Irishmen in Ireland longer be allowed to shirk their just part in the war of free civilization? They owe service. They must pay it, as the misled malcontents of the Province of Quebec have to pay it, as the men of military age of isolated German communities in Wisconsin, for instance, have to pay it."

The Tampa *Times* thinks Ireland ought to be glad to do her part, for she is the natural foe of autocracy, and her place is by the side of "those who are fighting to assure her freedom as well as their own." Should she be allowed to pout and hold back while the rest of the liberty-loving peoples win her fight for her, "she would lose the world's admiration for her racial characteristics and her own self-respect would suffer for centuries." What is fair for John is fair for Patrick, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, which adds that universal service for every man in Great Britain and Ireland, in answer to the guns whose thunder can be heard across the Channel, is "a perfectly fair preliminary and basis for the extension of the charter of governmental freedom to Ireland." The Macon *Telegraph* tells us that how Ireland sees this war is not important at all beside how the war really is, for

> "There would be no democracy or Home Rule left anywhere in the world for Ireland to get a piece of for her enjoyment if the Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welsh now fighting in France and Belgium should be beaten and wiped out. This is the angle of it Ireland seems unable to see. With the world on fire and the established order of peoples and governments everywhere facing adjustments and new processes as a result, Ireland has stubbornly refused to see any issue but her old grievance against the English. This old quarrel she has cherished at a time when to nurse it afforded the enemies of her best friends, America and France, foothold to attack and assail their ablest and stanchest and most important ally, Britain. She has been so anti-British at a time when the British stood to the noblest cause in the world to the extent that she has been pro-German. And now, when her ancient wish and growing hope is extended her, the leaders she has chosen throw it back in the faces of the people who offer it because with it is handed also the obligation to duty.
>
> "All of us can understand how complex, how difficult, the whole Irish question has been and, for that matter, always will be. The fact that the Irish Convention could agree on nothing at a time when Ireland really had her destiny finally in her own hands illustrated unmistakably the difficulties, inherent in the Irish temperament, that lie in the way of Ireland ever perfecting any tolerable or enduring form of self-government. But we can at the same time realize that there are duties Ireland owes to the general situation, to the issue as a whole world to-day, and that the issue in Flanders and Picardy is of infinitely more moment to Ireland and all the rest of us than the issue in Dublin Castle."

No Irishmen in Ireland, says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, can "justify themselves by saying that their blood-brothers in other lands are refusing to fight." The Irish in America "see the peril of German domination," and the Tennessee paper does not believe half a dozen of them of military age have "refused to go into the Army because of any dislike of England." The blood of Irishmen killed and wounded under the American flag in France "calls out for Irish revenge and beshames any Irishman who refuses to get into the fray."

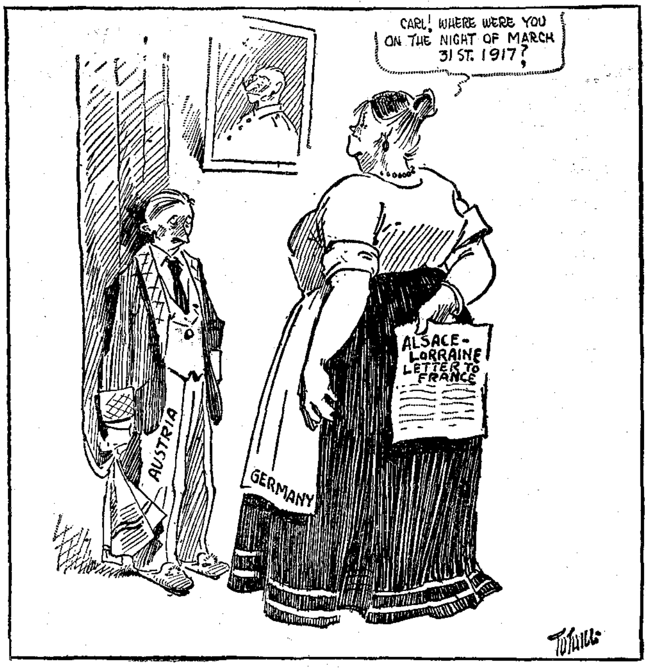
The New York *Herald* remarks that those of the Irish who have not intelligence enough to see that destruction of the British Empire would mean the destruction or the subjugation of Ireland, have not intelligence enough to be given Home Rule, but it believes "there are very few of these." Says the New York *Sun:*

> "There will be, if we are not much mistaken, tens of thousands of men to go cheerfully from Ireland under the draft as tens of thousands of others have gone from Ireland under enlistment to make the same fight and the same sacrifice for the first of all prizes to-day—the emancipation of civilization from military despotism. In Ireland, just as in this country, just as in England, just as in every land where democracy is made the plaything of political maneuver and personal ambition, there are always men who will not fail to take advantage of an opportunity to lift their voices against unwelcome government programs, however necessary they may be, to profane the very name of liberty with their ravings in its behalf. But their clamor is out of all proportion to their numbers. Their efforts are not honored by the majority; they come to be scorned even by some of their very own.
>
> "In the struggle for the preservation of the rights of civilization part of Ireland has already gone to the war and done its share to the everlasting glory of Ireland. Now in the very hurricane of the conflict in northern France, in the very crisis of the liberty of the world, another part of Ireland will go under the draft with cheers on their lips and fire in their hearts as long as the German war-machine strives to debase all freemen into crawling creatures licking the dust of Prussian jackboots."

A HAPSBURG TIGER-HUNT

THE SMILE IS ON THE FACE OF THE "TIGER"; Count Czernin and the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers are out of office, and the young Emperor of Austria-Hungary, between frantic telegrams of loyalty to his German elder-brother-in-arms, has had time to reflect on the wisdom of the diplomat who said, "Never write letters and never destroy one." This, as our editors see it, is the result of the "tiger-hunt" so rashly undertaken by the late Austrian Foreign Minister. Clemenceau's famous phrase, "Czernin lied," can now, as the Baltimore *American* remarks, be expanded to include his Emperor as well. Clemenceau's tiger-like qualities have again been displayed to the admiration of our press, which disrespectfully style Czernin "the goat," and seem to think of Charles I. as what our great faunal naturalist might call the "little woolly lamb" in this diplomatic zoological garden.

When the Austrian Emperor wrote to his brother-in-law a year ago of his desire for peace and of his good-will toward France, was he honestly expressing his sentiments, or was he simply playing his part in the great Teuton peace offensive? Our editors incline more to the former opinion, but both view-points will be briefly set forth after a statement of the facts in this interesting chapter of the diplomatic history of the war. At all events, they agree that Austria is now indissolubly linked with Germany and that the Hapsburgs share with the Hohenzollerns the responsibility for the continuance of the war. In the meanwhile, however, renewed disturbances in the Austrian realm help to confirm the fast-growing impression that the great Teuton offensive in the West is the last desperate gamble of a group of nations on the brink of economic collapse.


CARL! WHERE WERE YOU ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 31 ST. 1917?
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
ALSACE-LORRAINE LETTER TO FRANCE
TUTHILL

MR. HENPECK.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

The successive statements following Czernin's first notable utterance seem to some editors to form a veritable epic. Czernin's peace speech, which narrowly escaped an All Fools' day date-line, and "which was obviously intended to cause dissension among the Allies," has, as a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* points out, "proved a veritable boomerang." As this writer tells the story:

> "His assertion that Clemenceau just before the present offensive made overtures to Austria for separate peace gave the Premier just such an opening as he could have wished. Clemenceau contented himself at first with the brutal reply that Czernin was a liar. He followed this with a formal official statement in which the French Government categorically denied Czernin's allegations and flatly asserted that it was Austria, and not France, that had attempted to initiate negotiations for a separate peace.
>
> "The French were able to support this denial by pointing to the existence of a formal document in their possession in which the Austrian representative had been foolish enough to admit in writing that the initiative had been taken by Austria. Czernin was warned, moreover, that if he persisted in his false allegations France was in possession of written evidence from a much more important personage which would amply justify the French denial.
>
> "With incredible folly the Austrian Minister persisted in his allegations against France, and Clemenceau has now retaliated by publishing the text of a letter written by the Austrian Emperor, dated March 31, 1917, in which the Emperor begged his French brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus, secretly and unofficially, to inform President Poincaré that he was ready to support by every possible means the just claims of France relative to Alsace-Lorraine."

The Austrian Emperor, according to the version of the letter given to the press in Paris, after complimenting the "dashing courage" of France and telling of the "keen sympathy" for France felt by the writer and prevailing "in the whole Monarchy," begs his "dear Sixtus" "to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine." He then suggests further peace terms as follows, requesting that they be communicated privately to the governments of France and Great Britain:

> "Belgium should be entirely reestablished in her sovereignty, retaining entirely her African possessions without prejudice to the compensation she should receive for the losses she has undergone. Servia should be reestablished in her sovereignty, and as a pledge of our good-will we are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic and also wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary.
>
> "On her side we will demand . . . that Servia suppress every association or group whose political object aims at the disintegration of the Monarchy, particularly the Servian political society Narodni Ochrana; that Servia loyally and by every means in her power prevent any kind of political agitation, either in Servia or beyond her frontiers, in the foregoing direction. . . . . . .
>
> "The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas with regard to that country until a legal, definite Government is established there."

But, apparently on the very day that the French Government published this letter, the Austrian Emperor thus telegraphed to the German Kaiser:

> "The French Premier, driven into a corner, is endeavoring to escape from the net in which he has entangled himself by piling up more and more untruth, and he does not hesitate to make the completely false statement that I recognized that France had a just claim to the reacquisition of Alsace-Lorraine. I disavow this assertion with indignation.
>
> "At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are thundering jointly with German cannon on the Western front it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces, and I am ready to continue fighting exactly as if it were a question of defending my own land. . . . . . .
>
> "No intrigues, no attempts, from whomsoever they may proceed, will imperil our loyal comradeship of arms, and we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace."

Emperor William at once wired his thanks, and said in part:

> "I have not for a moment been in doubt you have made our cause your own. In like measure we stand for the rights of your Monarchy.
>
> "The heavy battles in these years clearly demonstrate this for every one who will see. They have only drawn the bond closer. Our enemies, who are unable to do anything against us in honorable battle, do not recoil from the most sordid and lowest means. We must put up with that, but all the more it is our duty ruthlessly to grapple with and beat the enemy in all the war-theaters."

And Emperor Charles then decided to end the matter by sending this telegram "in faithful friendship" to his ally:

"Clemenceau's accusations against me are so low that I have no intention to discuss longer this affair with France. My cannon in the West is our last reply."

The faithful Minister of Foreign Affairs, after issuing statements to the effect that the Sixtus letter was falsified or garbled, tried to end the affair so far as he was concerned by offering his resignation, which was at once accepted. As the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* naively explains it: "Count Czernin did not know of Emperor Charles's letter to Prince Sixtus when he made the statement that France had initiated the conversations with Austria. On learning of the letter he resigned." While Czernin may not have been responble for the writing and sending of the Emperor's letter, "his responsibility for provoking its publication could not be escaped," the New York *Times* declares, for "he began the controversy, he conducted it with astounding ineptitude." Count Czernin's resignation, observes the New York *World*, comes opportunely—

> "The German press have been visiting its wrath upon him for the speech that gave the French Government its chance to make public the Austrian Emperor's letter to Prince Sixtus. The state of public opinion at home is revealed by the great crowds in the streets of Prague which denounced Germany and cheered President Wilson. The Bohemians are notoriously unsympathetic with the war, but they would hardly have been so daring in revealing their opinion if Austrian diplomacy had not again wholly discredited itself."

That Emperor Charles's letter to his brother-in-law was written in good faith and in the hope that some such peace as he outlined might be brought about is the belief of such thoughtful newspapers as the New York *Evening Post* and *Evening Sun* and the Springfield *Republican*. The events of March, 1917, seem to these editors to support their belief in the Emperor's sincerity. At that time, agrees the Chicago *Herald*—

> "He needed peace sorely. His throne was endangered. The Italian Armies were threatening to follow the route of Napoleon to the heart of the Dual Kingdom. Russia was in disorder, but the eventual dissolution was by no means assured even to those as intimately informed as the Teutonic diplomats. The food situation was never worse. The Kaiser's unrestricted submarine campaign was just forcing the United States to declare war. From the point of view of Austria-Hungary peace or partition were the probable alternatives. Self-preservation gave, therefore, to the Emperor Charles's letter a sincerity which need not otherwise be assumed. . . . As affairs stood in the spring of 1917 the *débâcle* which actually occurred in Russia was not improbable in Austria-Hungary. The downfall of the Romanofs, albeit, lightened the pressure and simultaneously mitigated Charles's desire for a separate peace."

Some confirmation of this view comes from Teutonic sources. An Amsterdam dispatch gives a summary of an article in the Berlin *Tageszeitung* connecting the Reichstag "no annexations and no indemnities" resolution with the Austrian Emperor, and quoting a letter read to the Reichstag by Mathias Erzberger, in which Count Czernin wrote to Emperor Charles as follows: "Austria wants, and in any event must have, peace by the winter of 1917." And a Vienna dispatch to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that, assuming the existence of the Emperor's letter, it should be remembered that it was written at a time "when the war outlook was quite different from to-day, and when a young, peace-loving monarch might take steps which to-day, under entirely altered conditions, must appear in another light."

But the New York *Globe* is among those American dailies which believe Germany to have been cognizant of the Austrian Emperor's proffers. The writer of one editorial reminds us that Germany has been trying for two years to secure a peace conference which she should enter unpledged. At such a conference, at worst, something of the German conquests could be saved; at best, the Entente coalition could be split and Germany would get everything. To bring about such a conference Germany would be willing to make almost any non-official and nonbinding promise, and, we read, "the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has been so completely under German dominance that it is likely that the Kaiser used his fellow monarch as a tool."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Remember that every dollar you have is of draft age.—*Boston Herald.*

After pro-Germans have been made to kiss the flag, it should be sent to the laundry.—*Toledo Blade.*

Dillon declares authoritatively that Ireland is unanimous against the draft. A unanimous Ireland at least has the merit of novelty.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Austrian allegations awfully arrayed are advancing, attacking, artfully, arrogantly; arrows of asseveration fill the air. France stands, mailclad against them all.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

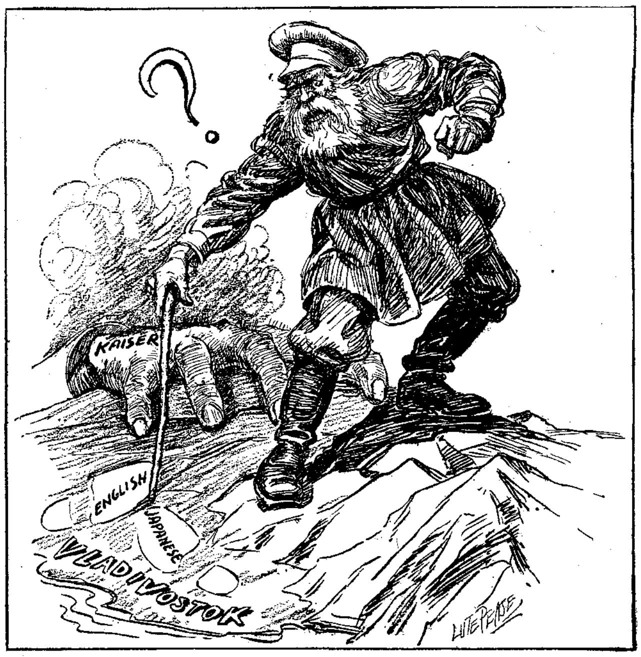
High as the cost of living in Germany is conceded to be, it doesn't compare with the expense of moving into France.—*Topeka Journal.*

It's all perfectly simple. Instead of permitting the war to drag on another two years Hindenburg is going to finish it up in a single battle lasting not more than forty-eight months.—*New York Evening Post.*

Director-General McAdoo has served notice that railroad folders in the future must be "purely informative." Why not apply the same rule, too, to Mr. Creel's literary efforts?—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Germany rejects Mr. Wilson's League of Peace proposition as "fantastic." It certainly would be fantastic, if Germany were to be admitted in her present governmental garb. But that was not Mr. Wilson's color scheme. —*Kansas City Star.*

The enemies of the Germans in this country knew that the Germans would be given the credit for the disloyal Socialist votes in Wisconsin and elsewhere, so they went and voted the Socialist ticket, and thus brought dishonor on the thoroughly loyal Germans.—*Chicago Abendpost.*



SUSPICIOUS IVAN.

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

Emperor Charles is a Dual Monarch, all right.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Why did Fate put those two islands so close together and yet so far apart?—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Creel's boast that America went to war unprepared presumably will not be made a conspicuous feature of the next Democratic national platform.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The Kaiser isn't so many. The National Ancient Free and Accepted Councilors and Princesses of Joshua of the World was lately incorporated at Little Rock, Ark.—*Kansas City Star.*

When fighting the undoubted enemy is no time for kicking those of your friends who are also fighting him.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

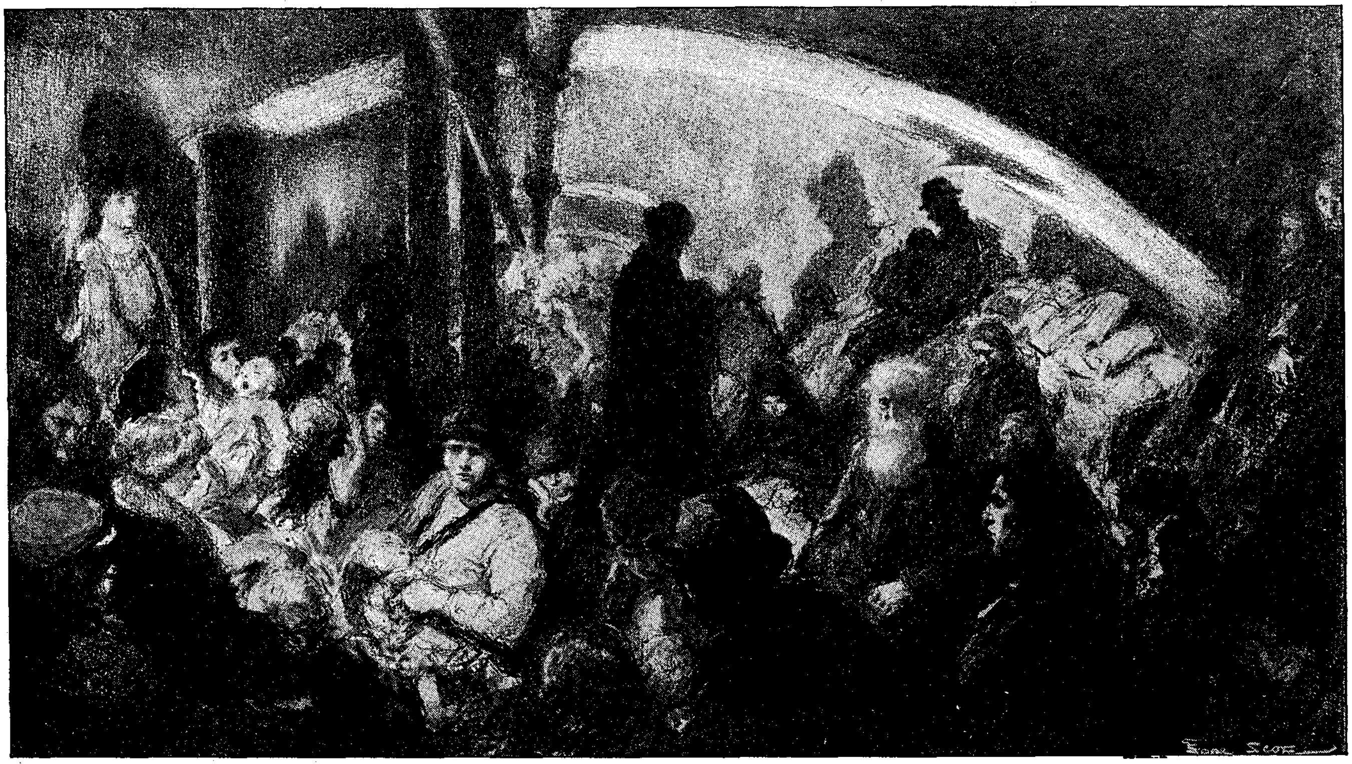
If the Kaiser ever faces any captured American officers he will find that while he possibly may be able to stare a general or a major out of countenance, he can not outglare a second lieutenant. —*Kansas City Star.*

Any person who ever tried to cross an American street in the rush hour will know immediately how useless it will be to attempt to operate German submarines on the sea after Mr. Ford's destroyers are there in force.—*Kansas City Star.*

Our mathematical artist has figured out that every discharge of that seventy-five-mile gun, at a cost of $5,000, kills on an average one French mother and child by shell-fire and a dozen German mothers and children by starvation.—*New York Evening Post.*

Ground glass has been found in candy at Lawton and Fort Sill, and the factories in which the candy was made have been forced to close their doors. Dear, dear, can such inhuman punishment be dealt out by a civilized government?—*Kansas City Star*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



From a drawing by Georges Scott in "L'Illustration," Paris.

WHILE PADUA WAS BOMBED. SCENE IN AN ANCIENT PALACE CELLAR.

WHY WE HAVE THE WHIP-HAND

THE BROADEST POSSIBLE HINTS are given us by the German press to make use of the one weapon we possess whereby we can if we choose strangle the Central Powers to death. It is of course true that the German papers do not in so many words tell us what to do, but they do recognize the possibility and show themselves desperately afraid of its employment. This weapon is Economic Retaliation, and the mere mention of the name is enough to make every German paper shiver with fright. The more far-sighted German editors are now frankly admitting that it is utterly out of the question to inflict an absolute defeat upon America and England. These two countries, they allow, will not and need not accept what they are pleased to call a "victory peace." That remarkably outspoken paper, the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*, commenting on the Western drive, makes no bones about saying that the game is up and that the Central Powers might just as well make peace on the best terms they can get. It remarks:

> "Do not be deceived. Germany's victories will never force the Entente to accept a peace of violence. If the Germans could take Calais and Paris, and even force France and Italy to capitulate, then there would remain the English, safe in their island, and America, protected by the ocean.
>
> "They can always continue the war by sea, and the greatest victory on land can not impose a peace of force on America and England."

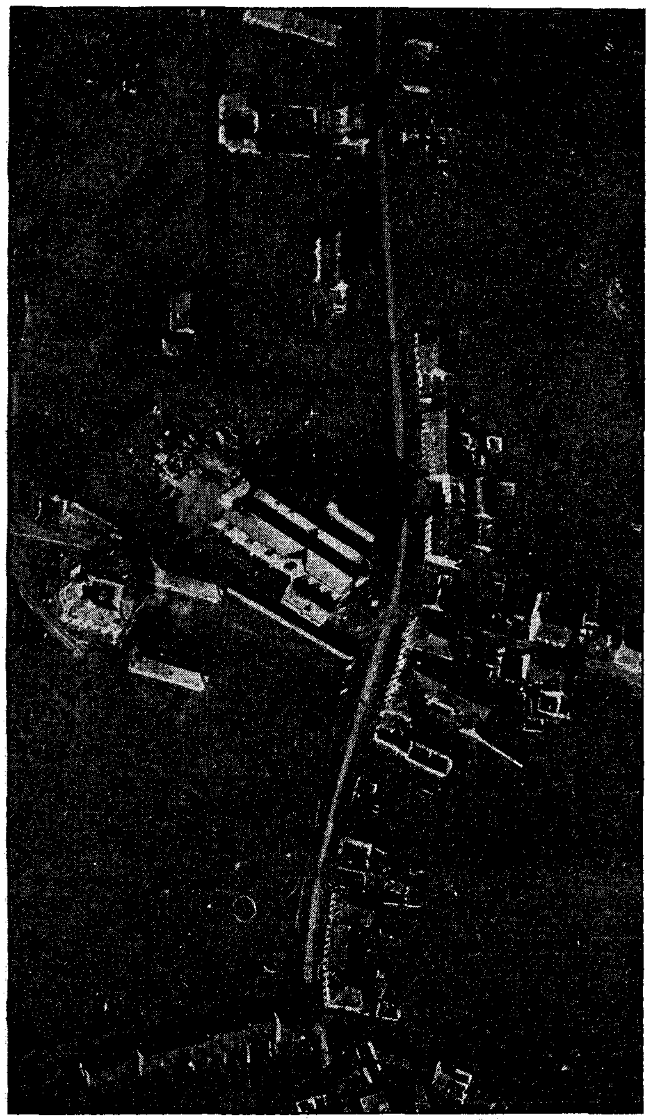
The *Arbeiter Zeitung* recognizes quite clearly that "the war by sea" means a war of Economic Retaliation, because, as it says, America and England between them control the world's supply of the raw materials most vital to the economic expansion of the Central Empires. Not only so, but the harbors and coaling stations of the world are for all intents and purposes controlled by these two great Powers. While the *Arbeiter Zeitung* might perhaps be discounted as being a Socialist paper, we find staid old conservative Aunty Voss—as the Berliners call the *Vossische Zeitung*—candidly admitting the same thing. Captain Tägert, the well-known naval expert, thus writes in Aunty's columns:

> "England has closed the gates of the North Sea. From bases dominating all the sea-routes, her cruisers swept the seas free of enemy ships. Invisible, secure against sudden invasion, and yet ready at any moment to strike a blow with overwhelming superiority, the English High Sea Fleets lie waiting in their ports. Under their protection, England's sea trade follows the old profitable roads. . . . . .
>
> "If England's allies collapsed militarily and economically, England could continue the war as a pure naval war with almost the whole tonnage of the world at her disposal. If she were to succeed at the conclusion of peace in forcing or persuading the Central Powers to limit their naval armaments, England's position of predominance in Europe would be as secure in the future as in the past. The economic harvest of the war could then be gathered in without interference. That was the situation which forced us to take up the decisive struggle against British sea-power.
>
> "At the moment we could not produce a decision by throwing in our high-sea forces. Even after a successful battle, our fleet, without any bases, could neither blockade England nor keep the ocean open for our own sea-trade."

That is a pretty significant admission, but a greater authority has yet to testify. Dear old Grand Admiral von Tirpitz gets pathetically lacrimose whenever he contemplates the frightful vision of Economic Retaliation. At a recent meeting in Hamburg he took the bull by the horns and frankly admitted the possibility, proceeding to paint this gloomy picture of Germany's future were such a step taken by the Allies. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, he said:

"Without the existence of that vigorous industry which, after

Germany was isolated, we converted mainly into a war-industry, we should long ago have lost this war. This kind of war-industry must shrink, however, when peace comes, while at the same time millions of our fellow countrymen will stream back into Germany from the trenches without finding sufficient work here, or, in any case, wages corresponding to the enormously increased cost of living. Imagine if we simultaneously had to bear the burden of taxation which must fall on every German, even the poor—for the greatest exaction from property would not be sufficient even remotely to meet it; and further if in spite of the fallen value of the German mark we *must still* buy the most necessary raw materials and food-supplies from abroad, notwithstanding all the political and other hindrances which the situation would produce for all. Can any one in his heart of hearts really believe that under these circumstances, without an increase of power, without an indemnity, without security, we could avoid Germany's ruin?"



BEFORE.

The village of Merckem, in Flanders, after its first bombardment in 1915. Damaged, but recognizable. An airplane photograph.

That organ of German high finance, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is wide awake to the danger, and urges that action be taken now to avoid, or at least mitigate, Economic Retaliation when it comes. It says:

"Nobody knows how and when the war will end. No one can say to-day what quantities of raw materials will be at our disposal in the world after the war, and consequently no one can make decisions as to the distributions of raw materials that may be imported. No human eye can see clearly whether after the war we shall be mainly dependent upon our own productions, and the purchasing possibilities of the world market remain unfathomable. Because we do not yet know in what circumstances we shall be able to begin the peace, a definite program can not yet be drawn up. Our intention is only to carry the foundation of organization so far that when peace comes the practical work can begin with the taking of the fullest advantages of the conditions that then exist. . . . . . .

"In the opinion of leading personages, the actual imports will have to remain subject to a certain control immediately after the conclusion of peace. . . . As regards raw materials, our aim will be to make ourselves more independent than we were before of foreign countries. It is assumed that our own home production of fibers will provide a substitute for a considerable part of the cotton imports, and in copper we have been able to a large extent to make ourselves independent of foreign countries by our splendid technical achievements."

In England, where there has been a general and perhaps quixotic opposition to any form of *post-bellum* retaliation, the idea is generally growing that a policy of economic retaliation, inaugurated at once, is necessary to win the war. Even so persistent an opponent of retaliation in any form as the influential London *Spectator* has at last come round to this view, and in a recent issue it says:

"Altho economic warfare can never be an effective substitute for victory in the field, yet it is worth while to consider what opportunities the Entente Powers have of putting economic pressure on Germany. The power of economic pressure which we and our Allies possess is a bargaining factor of enormous value for extorting favorable peace terms from Germany. It is a line of action parallel to military action, and if necessary it need not cease when military action ceases. Needless to say, Germany's economic condition is immensely affected by her recent conquests in Russia. As long as Russia presented an impenetrable wall to German eastward commerce, Germany and her allies were in the position of a partially beleaguered state. The eastern wall has been thrown down, and Germany can now range more or less at will over a large part of Russia. To this extent the blocking of her oversea trade is a less serious factor than before. Many commodities of which the Germans were seriously in need before they made peace with Russia will now become accessible to them, after certain fairly obvious industrial difficulties have been overcome."

The Spectator emphasizes the whip-hand we possess in our control of the coaling stations of the world, which permits us to say just where German shipping may or may not go:

"Looking, however, at the facts as a whole, it is clear that unless the Germans succeed, as they still hope to do, in acquiring command of the sea by means of submarimes, her economic life after the war will be to a very large extent indeed at the mercy of those countries with whom she is now fighting. In particular, her shipping industry could be strangled if all the Entente Powers refused to permit German vessels to enter their ports or to obtain coal from their coaling stations. It may be assumed that her statesmen are at least as well aware of these facts as we are, and it is quite certain that the commercial party in Germany attaches even more importance to the reestablishment of the commercial and maritime freedom which existed before the war than to mere territorial conquests. That is a factor in our favor which we are entitled to press up to its utmost value. In the earlier days of the war we certainly did not make full use of our relative economic strength.

"We were anxious—perhaps wisely, perhaps quixotically—to interfere as little as possible with the trading interests of neutral Powers, with the result that we allowed the neutral countries contiguous to Germany to act as purveyors to our enemies, thus adding enormously to their power of resistance. The intervention of America has happily led to a very great increase in the stringency of our blockade policy, but it is still a question whether we can not make that policy even more stringent without injustice to neutrals by a closer system of rationing. Indeed, if we are to contemplate the possibility of persistent economic warfare with Germany, somehow or another we shall have to discover a solution of the problem of neutral trade. But we assume that can be done. In our opinion, we ought to inform Germany that the longer she makes war the worse will be the economic pressure upon her. We dislike *all* trade restrictions as such, for we ourselves would suffer as well as our enemies from the loss of trade. But when it is a question of banning an outlaw whose hands are dripping with blood we must consider the safety of the world and not make nice calculations of profit and loss."

THE BACKWASH OF FRIGHTFULNESS

DOMESTIC *SCHRECKLICHKEIT* is beginning to worry our dear German brothers, tho why it should is a little puzzling. The gentle German having been taught to be frightful abroad, it is hardly surprizing that force of habit will assert itself when he gets home. That it is doing so is obvious from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which is raising a verbal riot about the number of burglaries and robberies in Berlin, which, according to this authority, average more than three hundred a day, and the paper alleges that most of them are committed by deserters from the Army. The *B. Z.*, as the Berliners affectionately call the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*, a small but influential midday journal, is quite excited over an increase in the number of policemen to the extent of one hundred. It says:

> "We are going to be safer in Berlin. Military patrols will carry out raids on the criminal elements and street lighting will be increased. Quite a hundred additional policemen will be on duty in the streets at night. A hundred is indeed a very fine figure when it is a matter of eggs and sugar, but for the surveillance of Greater Berlin an increase of a hundred policemen is rather small. It is true that the entire police machinery is overburdened, but the only consolation that can be drawn from this fact is that the military must intervene on a large scale, as isolated patrols are quite inadequate.
>
> "The High Command, which appears to be very interested in the matter, will place every night at the disposal of the President of Police a certain number—and not too small a number—of soldiers, thus obviating the possibility of a policeman having to patrol alone. Unfortunately things have now reached such a pass that an individual policeman is no longer sure of his own life. In any case, guerrilla warfare in the streets of Berlin must be suppresst at all costs."

Farther up north, the moral depravity of the Germans appears to be sad indeed, and the indictment brought against the inhabitants of the Fatherland by the *Kieler Zeitung* is truly alarming. According to this journal, which before the war was a staid, not to say stodgy, organ, there is hardly a person in Germany of high or low degree who does not deserve hanging to the nearest lamp-post. They are all rogues, thieves, and murderers steeped to the lips in crime of every sort. After a detailed and rather repulsive description of the prevalence in Germany of what the French call *crimes passionnelles*, the *Kieler Zeitung* goes on to say:

> "Fraud, embezzlement, peculation, and deceit in all its forms, these unhappily are the characteristics of German domestic life at the present day.
>
> "Whoever considers this an exaggerated statement should address himself to the few decent, upright men who are still left in Berlin or Hamburg, in the Rhine provinces or Saxony, and who have bestowed some attention on this painful situation. The gravity of this state of affairs is further enhanced by the position held by the worst sinners. Among them we find state officials of every degree, functionaries of the court, and highly placed police officers—in fact, the very class of whose impeccability we were once so proud.
>
> "Our returning victorious warriors will be confronted with a terrible disillusionment, and our children will look back on these years as a time of the rankest barbarism of unchecked criminality and of utter absence of morals.
>
> "How can an improvement be effected? Not by means of fresh penalties, for these have lost their effectiveness. The revolution must come from above—from those official and semi-official circles in which the fine phrases about patriotism and sacrifice are nothing but wilful lies to disarm the victims whom they have already marked out for spoliation."

This suggestion of revolution—moral revolution, political revolution, social revolution—is becoming increasingly and significantly frequent in the German papers, and some of the most distinguished men in Germany are discussing possibilities quite frankly. For instance, Dr. Friedrich Naumann is always harping upon the subject in his paper, the Berlin *Hilfe*. In a recent issue he wrote:

> "The number of those who are directly or indirectly concerned in a general upheaval is too great to be silenced by any repressive measures, and the war-outlook is too grave for a recourse to temporary palliative measures seriously to affect the situation. No force of arms will prove capable of allaying the internal war-spirit that has been aroused in our land.
>
> "The true safeguard against the waves of a general European revolution must be established within the sphere of a German Popular State, as distinct from one founded on Imperialism and force, the persistence of which can only end in utter disintegration."

AFTER.

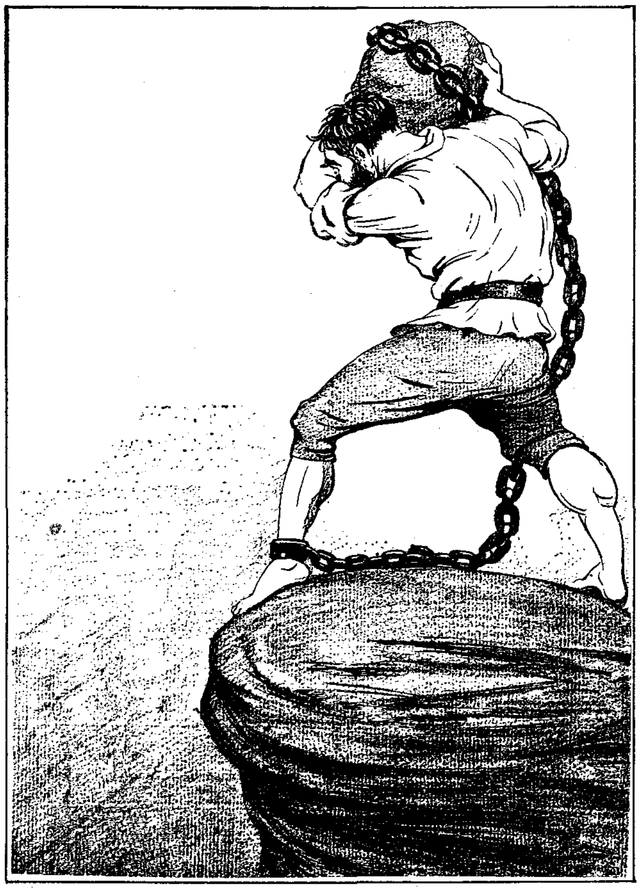
The village of Merckem in 1917, after two years of bombardment. This photograph and the one on the opposite page were taken from the same position and at the same height.

THE MYSTERY OF THE KUT GARRISON—The London *Evening Standard* has this romantic paragraph:

> "An officer who was present when Kut fell, and who knows Indian soldiers well, gives the hopeful view that the Indians of the garrison—close upon three thousand—of whom all trace has been lost, are not necessarily dead. In fact, he personally is convinced that most of them are alive and dispersed about in townlets and villages in upper Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and the borders of Persia.
>
> "A large convoy of insufficiently guarded prisoners is very likely to melt away by degrees, and the Indian soldier would be specially adroit in disappearing, and would have little difficulty in becoming absorbed in the village populace here and there. If a Mohammedan, his task would be easy, and if he had a trade or calling as well, easier still.
>
> "The Turks do not bother about these stray individuals here and there, tho they may total up to thousands, because they are glad to be quit of the trouble of feeding and looking after them; while the Indian soldier himself has refrained from corresponding with those outside for fear of drawing unwelcome attention to himself."

RUSSIA'S GOLGOTHA

THE BASE INGRATITUDE of the Germans was never better shown than in the attitude they now take toward Lenine and Trotzky. It will be recalled that these guileless idealists permitted themselves to be dazzled with the visions of "brotherhood" flashed before their eyes by the wily Hun and confidingly handed Russia over to him. Now the German papers treat them with scorn and contempt. But what of Russia? Mr. Serge Persky, writing in the *Gazette de Genève*, paints a harrowing picture of that "most distressful country." He writes:



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "Let us reflect and picture to ourselves the Calvary up which Russia has climbed before reaching her Golgotha!
>
> "In four years of war, lakes of her best blood have been poured out. In the common burial-places, under the white pine crosses, millions of her children are sleeping. There have been nearly five million deaths—either on the field of battle or from wounds. There have been about six million wounded and three million prisoners. More than 40 per cent. of the wounded are incapacitated from ever being able to gain a living. A large percentage have lost their sight. In many of the large cities one sees long lines of these unfortunates, often young and strong, who invade the public places, repeating in the monotonous singsong of the Russian blind: 'Give us bread, give us bread, for Christ's sake!'
>
> "Of the three million captured more than half are tuberculous or are in some other incurable condition! Recapitulating these figures, we reach a total of more than ten millions who have either been killed or made unfit for work. A fine picture for the future of any country even tho it be as large as Russia!
>
> "However, despite these unprecedented misfortunes, loyal Russians have but one thought, which is to hasten the hour so ardently longed for—of peace with honor!
>
> "But instead—what has been accomplished? The death-knell of Russia has been sounded!
>
> "The last word of the tragedy of a great people has been uttered by Lenine and Trotzky! It has not been pronounced by the advice of the landowners of Russia, or by an assembly of the people who have been driven from their burning houses at the point of the sword. One hundred and eighty millions of people are saying to themselves: 'Almighty God, why this chastisement!'
>
> "From now on in this mutilated country, the few thousands of workmen, soldiers, and sailors that compose the *Soviets*, with their chiefs Lenine and Trotzky; the worthless, the dregs of the masses, the scum of society, will destroy as they wish what remains of the once powerful Russian nation. The cities will burn from one end to the other of the country; the guillotine promised by Trotzky will work marvelously well; the prisons will overflow, and pillage, robbery, and violence will thrive increasingly! The aristocracy, the farm-owners, the educated people will be decimated, while in strange lands thousands of the representatives of the best families of Russia, deprived of all their resources, will suffer martyrdom; while the world's judgment will fail to discriminate between butcher and victim, and will unhesitatingly condemn the whole Russian nation as traitors!"

Even worse is the tale of horror that Maxim Gorky writes in his paper, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhiz*

> "In Russia conscience is dead. The Russian people, in fact, have lost all sense of right and wrong. 'Pillage whatever there is to pillage.' Such is the motto of the two groups of Bolsheviki. The Red Guards, constituted to attack the counter-revolutionaries, shoot without trial any one whom they suspect. Pillage in all its forms is the only thing which is organized. In Petrograd every Bolshevik citizen may share in the spoil. The churches, museums, shops, and stores are robbed.
>
> "In the provinces still more tragic events are taking place. Almost incredible demands are made upon the population at a few hours' notice. The Crimea is undoubtedly the province which has suffered most. The sailors of the Black Sea Fleet brutally murdered several hundreds of their officers, and repeated these barbarous outrages in several towns, where they also murdered political prisoners. The scenes were such as to cause several cases of insanity among the terrorized population. The slaughter continues, and shooting is rife in the towns.
>
> "Amid the chaos the Social Revolutionaries are rising against the Bolsheviki. Everything is at sixes and sevens. One asks, What will be the final outcome of this convulsion? Lenine alone appears to be unmoved. He still counts on the help which he expects to obtain from the social revolution which he declares will very soon break out in Berlin."

The Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs a frightful account of the prevailing anarchy. It would seem, however, that, here and there, the people take a terrible vengeance:

> "Hideous reports of peasant cruelty to captured thieves begin to attract attention. One village solemnly sentenced three men to be burned alive, a huge bonfire was lighted, and the victims were bound and thrown into the flames. In another case four youths caught pillaging were sentenced to death by beheading, and one of them was ordered first to be put to the torture. The sentence was executed."

Meanwhile Trotzky has retired from the center of the stage, and Germany greets the fact with howls of derision. The *Kölnische Zeitung* most ungratefully remarks:

> "The loquacious People's Commissioner disappears noiselessly, just like the Ministers of the old régime. In his unintelligible blindness he thought that he could turn the world upside down with his speeches and dispute the honorably won successes of the victorious Powers."

No paper can surpass the *Kölnische Zeitung* in unconscious humor—"the honorably won successes" of the Teutons in Russia is a most delicious touch. Only one journal in Germany flings poor Trotzky a sympathetic tear, and that is the Berlin *Vorwärts*. This Socialist organ tells the Russian Danton that he ought to have met German diplomacy with its own weapons, "instead of speaking to it a language which it could not understand in the least and which the rest of the world understands but ill." In other words, he was casting pearls before swine. *Vorwärts* points out how much wiser it is to be for your own country first, like the Germans. Let the overidealistic Radicals and Socialists who advocate peace at any price, and therefore at Germany's price, read this counsel from the great organ of German Socialism:

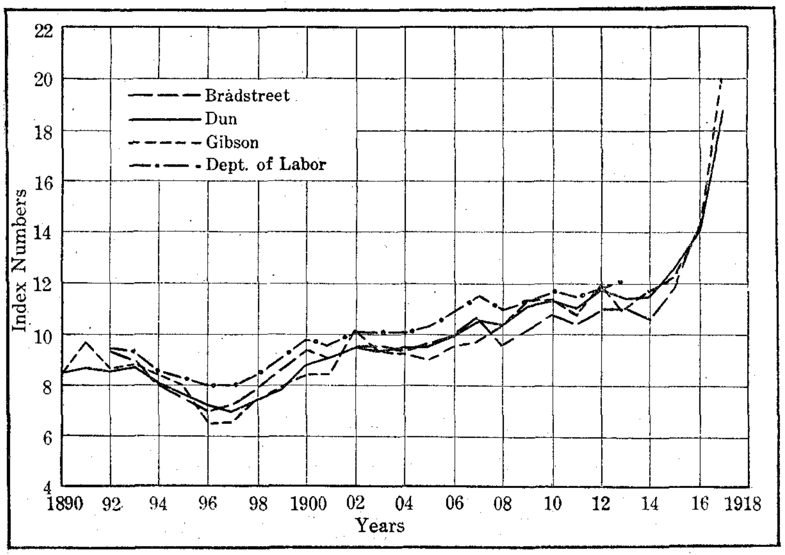
> "Trotzky's career can only be a warning to the Socialists of other countries. It shows just how Socialism must not behave when it comes to power. As long as the people's league of lasting peace has not become a reality, Socialism must be a force which can defend the real interests of the people against foreign countries. Otherwise Socialism will collapse as Trotzky collapsed."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

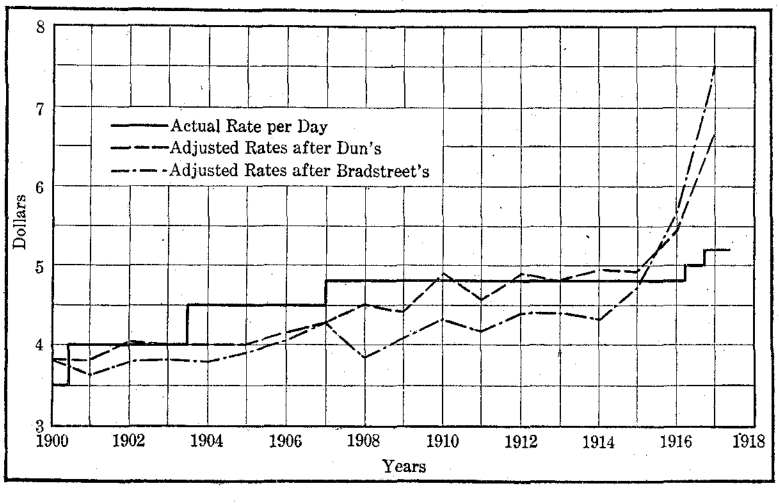
TO MAKE WAGES KEEP STEP WITH THE COST OF LIVING

"What is the value of a thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring?"

THUS RUNS the old couplet. Like a good deal of age-old "wisdom," it is very foolish indeed. The question ought to be exactly reversed, the value of money being measured by the things that it will buy. If it took $1.30 in 1909 to buy exactly the same things that could be obtained in 1899 for a little less than a dollar, evidently the man who had a 30 per cent. increase in income at the close of this decade was really getting no higher actual pay than he was receiving at the beginning. According to Mr. L. K. Comstock, a New York engineer, in a paper on "A Proposed Scientific System of Wage Adjustments" read before the Conference Club of leading constructing electrical engineers and manufacturers in Asheville, N. C., this was the actual increase in general prices during this particular decade, while the average wages of labor did not increase quite so fast, so that its real annual return showed a decline, slight in some trades, large in others. The tendencies of general commodity prices have been studied for years and reduced to figures by stating what is generally called an "index-number." These numbers are issued monthly by various commercial institutions, and their substantial agreement, tho they are calculated in different ways, seems to be indicative of their general correctness. Mr. Comstock suggests that these numbers be used to adjust all wages semiannually. Increase of wages to meet the high cost of living, which now comes irregularly and often has to be forced by strikes, would then be general and automatic. Writes Mr. Comstock:



THE TERRIFIC INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING
Is proved by the substantial agreement of these four authorities.



WAGES HAVE RISEN, BUT PRICES HAVE FAR OUTSTRIPT THEM.

"Much of our trouble with labor has arisen from that ever-recurring attempt to adjust the wage question. I think it within the limits of truth to say that this question is rarely if ever settled equitably. It is settled usually only after a strike and protracted negotiations, and then without any particular reference to the equities of the case. The side on which the ablest or most stubborn negotiators, sit wins out. Such settlements are innocent of scientific considerations of adjustment and the hidden designs of the negotiators can not stand the test of daylight.

"It can well be admitted that labor is constantly demanding higher wages; the employer as constantly resists; one or the other must give way or a deadlock ensues and bitterness, perhaps violence, results, with loss to all concerned. A just and scientific consideration of the facts should point the way to any readjustment of wages. Is it not worth while and certainly expedient to inquire, when wage readjustment is demanded, whether or not the facts support such a readjustment?

"Wage-earners must receive something more than the cost of their support, because if this were not so it would be impossible for them to bring up families, and the race of such workmen would not outlast a generation. It would appear, then, that the employer from purely selfish motives must take intelligent cognizance of the relation between cost of living and rate of wages. As the cost of living rises, the rate of wages must advance with equal increments, in order to maintain the relative position in the economic world of the wage-earner. No one, it may be said, will deny the correctness of this theory — it remains, then, but to find some practical method for its application."

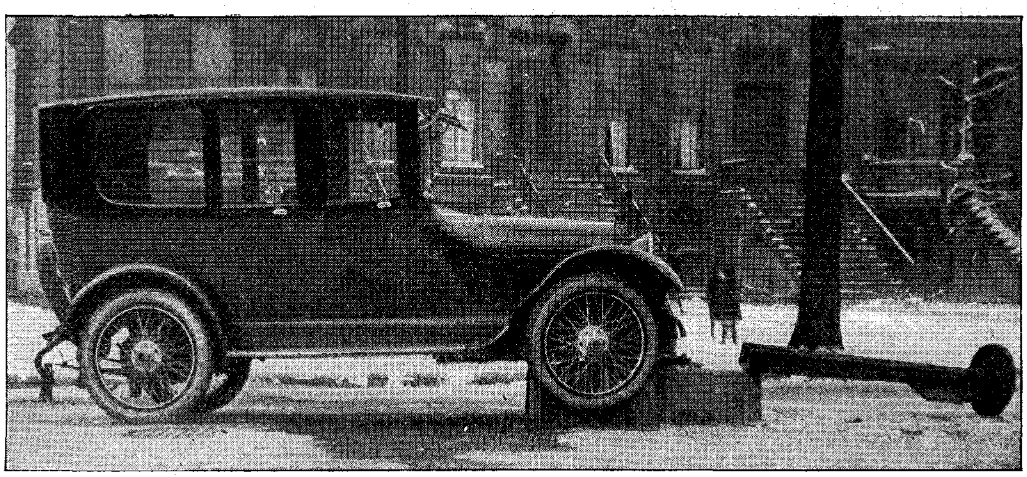
This practical method, as noted above, Mr. Comstock finds in the use of the index-numbers that indicate the general rise of prices. He says:

"To consider specifically the application of such an index-number to the wage-scale of the New York Electrical Workers' Union, let us assume a base or par rate of wages, arrived at by mutual agreement, say, for instance, $5.20, which is the rate that went into effect on April 1, 1917. Dun's index-number on that date was $190.012. Let us assume that wages shall be readjusted once in six months. Dun's index-number for October 1, 1917, six months later, was $219.679, or an increase in general commodity prices of $29.667, or 15.6 per cent.

"On the authority of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the wage-earner spends three-quarters of his wages for food, clothing, and rent, and other things responding to these general price fluctuations; he would then set aside $3.90 out of the $5.20 for subsistence. The index-number for the end of the six months' period indicates that subsistence costs 15.6 per cent. more; therefore increase $3.90 by 15.6 per cent., making it $4.50, to which should be added the quarter of the base rate not affected by the commodity market $1.30; thus making the readjusted rate $5.80, or a net advance over the base rate of sixty cents per day. . . . . .

"This application of an index-number for wage-readjustment is in reality a device for stabilizing wages. The prices of commodities are quoted in terms of money, but, what is less often realized, the price of money is quoted in terms of commodities. If a journeyman electrician two years ago, when wheat was quoted at $1.20, had been paid four bushels of wheat for a day's labor, he would have received the economic equivalent of $4.80 in money, the rate then prevailing in New York. If, however, he were paid four bushels of wheat to-day for a day's labor, he would get the economic equivalent of $8.80. The price of commodities has risen, the price of money has fallen. . . . . . .

"This plan has the merit of immediate practicability. The means are at hand and the machinery already in motion for giving it a trial; whereas the alternatives which have at various times been suggested for regulation of prices by Government, for preventing commodity price-increases by the 'compensated dollar,' having a multiple standard of value, etc., are not easy to try because they require legislative action following a vast amount of national education. Government regulation of prices is fundamentally wrong, and therefore impractical, except in occasional emergencies; the 'compensated-dollar' plan practically proposes that the United States, and probably other gold-standard countries, should cease to have a primary money whose bullion value is its monetary value, altho the scheme is very ingenious and persuasive.



By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal," New York.

WRECKED ON A "SAFETY ISLAND."

"Considering what a vital function an index-number may be made to perform for fixing wages equitably, the number should be developed and promulgated by the United States Government, as, for instance, are the crop reports by the Department of Agriculture and the currency circulation reports by the Controller of the Currency; the Department of Labor has for some years developed and published an index-number which might serve every purpose required by the plan here outlined.

"While I believe this application of an index-number to wages is a novel idea, yet something akin to it was described by Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the Special Mission of the British Munitions Ministry, at a recent dinner in New York, where he was a principal speaker. He said that a Government Committee on Production was set up, whose function it was to ascertain what, if any, the increased cost of living amounted to and to issue a national award in regard to that labor whose wage had been fixt, so as to meet the increase in the necessities of life which that labor might find. This committee meets three times a year and has the necessary statistics laid before it, receives representations from trade-unions and from any one else who has a voice or should have a voice in the matter, investigates the case very carefully, then gives instructions that this labor should receive so much extra per week to meet the increased cost. That is paid by the employer and is recoverable by the employer from the State. It is the State's charge.

"This is admittedly a war-measure, inexact, dependent on a board's arbitrary administration, and, as Sir Stephenson said, the bonus was determined by the advancing cost of provisions alone, no account being taken of the many other commodities entering into the cost of living or the general depreciation of the pound sterling. This plan, of course, would not work on a declining market or with the pound increasing in purchasing power."

UNSAFE "SAFETY ISLANDS"

AT 153 "SAFETY ISLANDS" in the South Park section of Chicago there were in one year 270 accidents, or nearly two per island. Evidently the word "safety" applied to these devices is something of a misnomer. Every island of this sort, we are told by G. S. Eaton, writing in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, March 16), introduces a new element of danger into the traffic situation. He does not advocate their abolition, but he does suggest that their designers should realize the situation and try to meet it. Accidents at such points, he says, are due to lamp-posts that can not easily be seen and to the faulty shape of the "island" bases. The lamp-post must be highly visible and the base so formed that it will turn aside any car that does not hit it squarely. The base, too, must be set well into the pavement, otherwise a heavy car may displace the whole island. Writes Mr. Eaton:

"Much of the danger now connected with safety islands at street intersections must be eliminated before the name is truly descriptive. For both the motorist and the pedestrian, an island of safety as usually constructed has dangerous features. Considerations of safety make urgent the direction of effort toward increasing the visibility of islands and so shaping them as to minimize the effect of collisions.

"A short tour made some weeks ago over a few of Chicago's northside boulevards showed two broken island lamp-posts. It had been necessary to replace both platform and base of a third island a few days before.

"At the 153 safety islands under the jurisdiction of the South Park Commissioners, Chicago, 270 accidents occurred in one year, according to J. F. Foster, general superintendent. These accidents ranged from some in which only the electric-light globe was broken to those in which automobile, lamp-post, and even platform were wrecked."

One of the many accidents occurring to islands under the jurisdiction of the West Chicago Park Commissioners is seen in the photograph where an automobile is shown with its hood resting on an island platform. The action of the South Park and Lincoln Park Commissioners, in having their island lamp-posts painted white to give greater visibility, has not yet been followed on the West Side. The writer goes on:

"Failure to foresee how an island a block away will appear to the motorist as he approaches it at night has been responsible for many of these collisions. Instead of finding before him a black post almost invisible, rising from a platform of indeterminate extent, he should see a white post and base well illuminated. There must be no glare to blind him. Small white lights shielded by opaque reflectors just below the red signal will furnish the illumination needed. On top, a red globe, adequately lighted, will warn the driver of danger and remind him to keep to the right and slow down. . . . . . .

"Painting island lamp-posts white was first done in Chicago last summer when the South Park Commissioners adopted that practise in order to make islands more plainly visible. With the dark background against which the motorist sees the islands, it is only in foggy weather that a dark object might be more easily seen. In this case, the red globe will furnish the dark color.

"On slippery pavements, skidding into the platform is responsible for many accidents. Shaping the island so that it will turn aside any but a car hitting it head-on will be effective in promoting safety. An automobile striking the island squarely must be stopt if the pedestrian seeking refuge there is to be protected."

FOR WORLD-WIDE INTERCHANGEABILITY

IF THERE IS BREAKAGE or failure in a watch, or a pump, or an automobile, we Americans wish to be able to buy at once in the market, ready-made, a piece that is the twin of the one that has given out. A motor-car for which special tires had to be made to order, every time one gave out, is unthinkable. In short, we in America are familiar with the advantage of standardizing materials, elements, and methods of construction. This idea is spreading over the world, and, oddly enough, war is helping it on. The Allies are now standardizing their war-materials—perhaps the first case where the principle has been applied internationally. To *Industrial Management* (New York, April), Herbert T. Wade contributes an appeal to carry over this process into the coming times of peace, thus ushering in, as he predicts, a new mechanical and industrial era, which will be marked by an increase in efficiency and an elimination of waste, and will help make up for the destruction of war. Efforts in this direction, the writer asserts, should aim at international harmony, and in view of the universality of scientific knowledge and methods he does not consider this impossible. International standards of course must follow national standards, and he therefore devotes some attention to these. He regards our efforts at complete interchangeability of parts as more practical than the old British policy of high individual workmanship and finish. Even in Britain, he says, this is now beginning to be regarded as a weakness, and a change of policy has begun, a notable instance being the standardization of locomotives in India. In the Latin countries of Europe, too, where the idea of special construction long persisted, since there were no great establishments for mass-production, there has now been some progress toward standardization. In Germany, standards have long been fundamental in the military system, and their use has spread to other industries, generally under government control. Evidently each nation will ultimately have its standards. Why not work toward a uniform system? Says Mr. Wade:

"American rails were laid in the railways of France and Russia, and if rails are required for a railway in South Africa or Australia, it should be possible for mills in America as well as in Great Britain to compete for their supply. In the case of standard tires and rims for motor-cars, to cite a recent case where international standards are demanded, this desire is practically universal.

"To-day there is a distinct lack of international standards in the markets of the world. Certain national standards have established themselves at various points, but no one can say that their hold is supreme. In the fundamental matter of screw threads, we find to-day the British or Whitworth thread in conflict with the United States standard or Franklin Institute standard, and with the international system or metric standard. . . . . . .

"The practical question to-day is how to realize these international standards. The most obvious method is to bring the matter to the attention of every engineering, technical, manufacturing, and commercial body, and especially those that maintain committees charged with the study of formulating and maintaining standards and practises for industry. The various national bureaus of standards and industrial laboratories or other scientific or commercial bureaus should cooperate. If the product of any industry or trade is not sufficiently standardized a beginning should be made, and in so doing cognizance should be taken of European practise and the advice of European experts should be solicited. In the meantime, when such standardization is going on abroad, as, for example, that being accomplished by the British Engineering Standard Committee, American authorities should submit their suggestions and arrange, where possible, for formal cooperation. If such cooperation can take the form of an international congress to study the matter, and diplomatic functions be given to the technical delegates, greater influence will result from their deliberations.

"In many cases these deliberations will involve further studies and practical laboratory or scientific tests. These can be carried on either in the various nations, or, if desirable, special laboratory research or experimental facilities can be established. Indeed, the suggestion might be made for an international mechanical tribunal somewhat along the lines of the Hague Peace Palace, where permanent machinery could be maintained for the diplomatic and administrative sides of these various international congresses, and the work of international standards committee, so that there would be no loss of time and a number of subjects could be under discussion and action simultaneously. Such an international central bureau might not have laboratory facilities of its own, but it would not aim to reproduce existing equipment such as is now maintained with high efficiency at various national bureaus and national laboratories.

"Such an international bureau might be a place of depository for various standards once they were determined, and facilities for comparison and checking could be maintained. Furthermore, this bureau could accommodate the various international technical congresses and arouse their interest in problems of standardization, where such interest is needed.

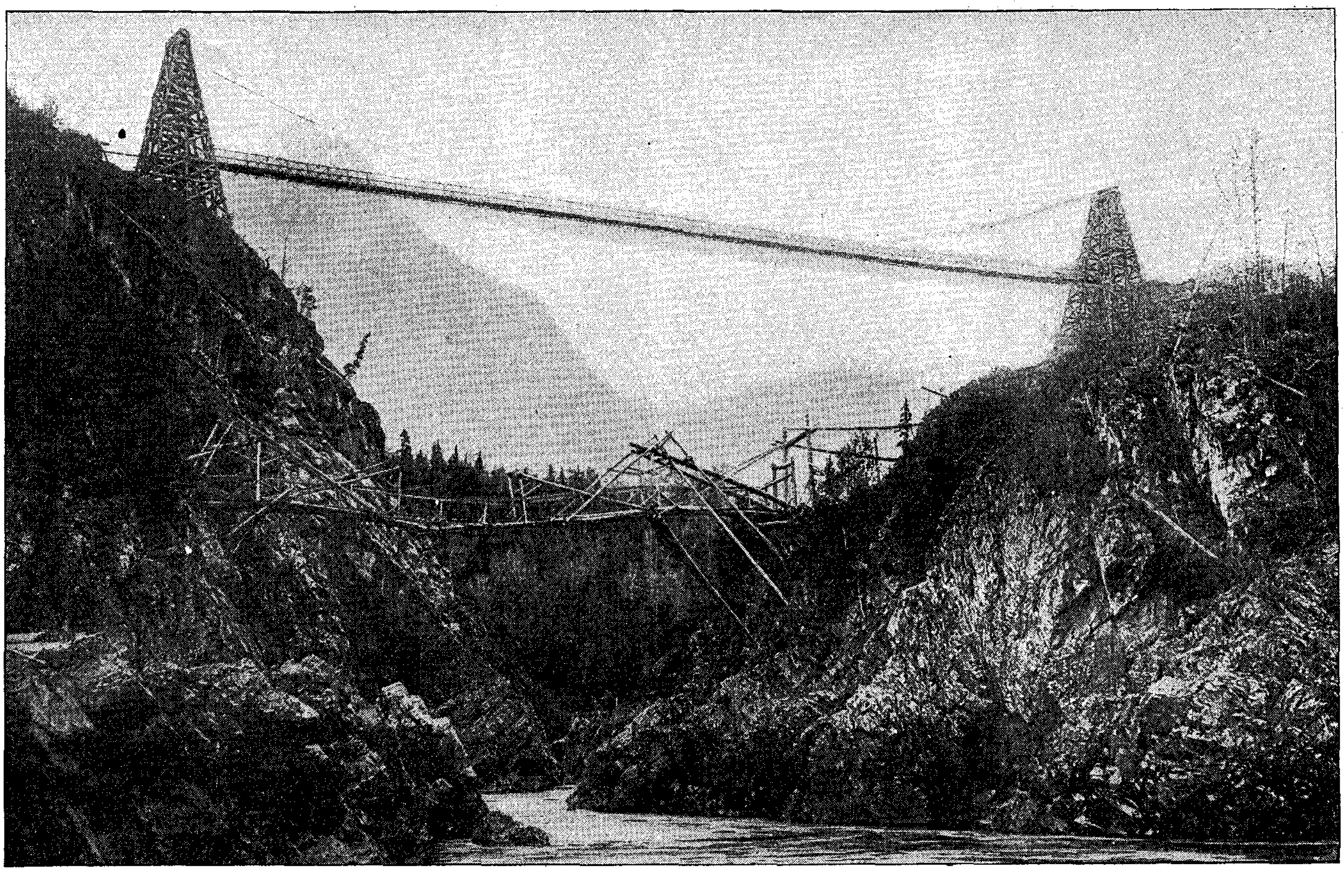
"With such international standards established, it is safe to say that a new mechanical and industrial era will dawn, and that by increased efficiency and the elimination of waste, both of material, time, and effort, the world will be able to make up in part for the utter destruction of resources which the years of war have produced."

WASTED.
FOOD
BROUGHT FROM YOUR HOMES
MATERIAL
BELONGING TO THE COMPANY

A MOVING LESSON IN THRIFT.

A TRAVELING ANTIWASTE EXHIBIT—In a large manufacturing-plant a surprizing amount of food-products and material is wasted each day. To give the employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company some idea of this waste, the management recently fitted up a storage-battery truck as a traveling exhibit. Says a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York):

"Upon it was a collection of food wasted, including bread, butter, meats, cakes, crackers, pickles, cheese, fruits, etc., as well as a quantity of manufacturing material, such as copper, zinc, lead, mica, rubber, felt, gum, and similar material which could be used to advantage. It was estimated that the waste per day of foodstuffs in the plant amounts to between $35 and $50, the cost of which, of course, comes out of the employee's pocket; the waste of material, amounting to hundreds of dollars per day, is a loss to the company; all of which is due largely to the thoughtlessness and carelessness of the employees. . . . This truck was driven up and down the shop-aisles where the employees could look upon it and form in their minds some idea of the waste in a large manufacturing-plant; such an object-lesson is valuable at this time, when every one should take all precautions necessary to effect as little waste as possible."



By courtesy of "The Youth's Companion," Boston.

THE RED MAN'S BRIDGE GIVES WAY TO THE WHITE MAN'S,

But the lower bridge of suspension-work was a real engineering wonder; it is described below.

SAFETY IN MAKING EXPLOSIVES

MAKING EXPLOSIVES is a safer business than railroading, according to Dr. W. G. Hudson, of New York City, chairman of the Subcommittee on Industrial Diseases and Poisons, Council of National Defense. The popular idea of the hazard involved in the manufacture of substances like dynamite, guncotton, smokeless powder, and trinitrotoluol is greatly exaggerated, he says. If such explosives were made only by skilled chemists under the best of laboratory conditions, they would seldom, if ever, cause explosion accidents. Dr. Hudson says, as quoted in *The American Exporter* (New York):

"They are stable and safe and will stand a far greater degree of rough handling than the uninitiated have any idea of. But when such substances have to be produced in the immense quantities required by present conditions, ordinary labor must be used, and many of these men are unskilled and have no speaking knowledge of English. However careful our chemists, foremen, and supervisors may be, it is difficult indeed to guard against some one of these thousands becoming careless or negligent at times, and of course the results of an explosion are visited upon all in the vicinity. One of the first principles in safeguarding employees against explosion risks is to separate the danger buildings a sufficient distance and surround them with massive earth barricades so that an explosion in one will not be transmitted to and involve the next one. Furthermore, the number of employees in any danger building is limited to the smallest number able to do the work, making use of machinery to replace men wherever possible. Automatic machinery which will replace human labor is much more important to the explosive industry than its mere reduction of labor cost would signify. All large manufacturers in the United States employ a great deal of such machinery, most of it invented by the more ingenious among the employees themselves. Some of these machines when operated by one or two men do as much as twenty or thirty workmen could do by older methods, and do it better. The incentive to this kind of ingenuity is strong, for the inventor is rewarded to such an extent that he does not have to worry about his bread and butter thereafter."

AN INDIAN ENGINEERING FEAT

WHEN THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE that the Indians of Hagwilget built across the Bulkley Cañon in Northwestern British Columbia recently collapsed, the world lost one of its engineering wonders, says *The Youth's Companion*. With only the tools of the wilderness, with no knowledge of the laws of stress, vibration, tensile strength, and carrying-load of various materials, the red men succeeded after two failures in throwing across the cañon at a height of one hundred feet a suspension-bridge one hundred and forty-six feet long and ten feet wide. Our quotations are from an abstract in the Kansas City *Times*. Says this paper:

"A little while before the first successful Atlantic cable was laid an American telegraph company conceived the brilliant scheme of connecting North America by wire with Europe. The plan was to run a line through the wilderness at the extreme end of North America, then over the very narrow strip of water of Bering Strait to land in Siberia. Thence the wire would connect with all the capitals of Europe. The company started work, and at immense expense carried a great deal of material into the Canadian wilderness. While the work was still proceeding, however, the unbelievable happened: the Atlantic cable was successfully placed across the bottom of the ocean. That put an end to work on the overland project, and great piles of wire were abandoned in the wilderness because of the prohibitive cost of moving it out.

"This wire was the only white man's material that the Indians of Hagwilget used in making their remarkable suspension-bridge. Their chief reliance was the timber from the surrounding forests. No nail was to be found in its entire length, the joints were made by dovetailing and by burning holes through the logs and fastening them together with strong, hand-made wooden spikes.

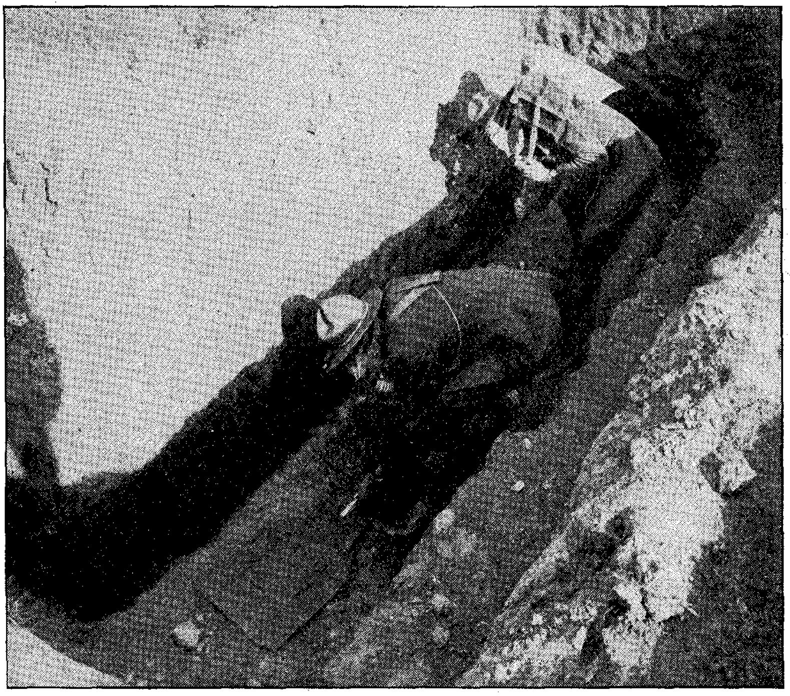
"When the Klondike rush occurred the bridge helped many gold-seekers over the difficult cañon, for it lay on the route that a great many men took going into the mine.

"Its collapse was owing to neglect, for, altho several requests had been made for a grant to preserve it, nothing had been done.

This neglect is probably explained by the fact that the bridge was no longer needed commercially, for not long ago an English firm of bridge-builders spanned the cañon with the latest type modern suspension-bridge. The new structure, one of the highest of its kind on the North American continent, is two hundred and fifty feet above the river. It is four hundred and fifty-one feet long and nine feet wide, and is capable of sustaining a moving load of eighteen thousand pounds. A photograph shows the two bridges, a striking contrast, now unfortunately lost to view forever."

WHAT IT COSTS TO HIRE AND FIRE

EVERY MAN REPLACED in an industrial plant costs the management from $10 to $300, depending on skill and ability. When we reflect that the "turnover" in our factories runs from fifty up to four hundred per cent., and that the railways of the United States hire annually nearly a million more men than they have places to fill, this fact assumes importance. According to a writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, March 20), the labor turnover costs the railroads alone over forty millions yearly. It is not wonderful that employers are beginning to study the phenomenon of "hiring and firing" with a view to stopping it and substituting therefor a régime of steady employment. That there has been some measure of practical success appears from the fact that the Ford Motor Company has reduced its "turnover" from four hundred to twenty-three per cent. and that other concerns have achieved similar results. We read:



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AMERICAN SOLDIERS SHOVELING POISON-GAS OUT OF A TRENCH.

"Railway and manufacturing companies have begun to ask what it costs annually to change employees, and the preliminary answers to the question are startling. For example, Magnus W. Alexander, of the General Electric Company, has estimated that it has cost $38 to break in each new man hired by a group of twelve metal-working factories whose annual labor turnover was over fifty per cent. of the total force of 40,000 men.

"Norman Collyer, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, estimates that the labor turnover of his company is about 150 per cent.; hence on this basis the railways of America hire fully 2,700,000 every year in order to keep 1,800,000 busy. Assuming only $15 to be the cost of breaking in each new man, the grand total cost of labor turnover on the railways would be $40,000,000 annually.

"The Cleveland Foundry Company has reduced its annual labor turnover to 125 per cent. (formerly it was 240 per cent.). The Ford Motor Company has reduced the turnover to 23 per cent. (formerly it was 400 per cent.). The labor turnover on the railways can undoubtedly be reduced greatly, and to this end Mr. Collyer advocates schools for training employees. It may also be added that better wages and salaries will reduce the desire of railway employees to shift to other occupations.

"In a paper recently read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Richard B. Gregg said that in one factory the annual labor turnover averaged 21 per cent. of the total working force. Any percentage in excess of this he regarded as indicating dissatisfaction either on the part of the employer or the employee."

Mr. Gregg, the writer tells us, advocates keeping a careful record of the labor turnover not only for the entire company force, but by departments. He says further:

"In one factory the annual turnover for the entire concern for several successive years was in the region of 45 per cent. Again, in one department in a certain cotton-mill the turnover last year was over 500 per cent. The turnover on some positions will occasionally run much higher than that. These figures, after making allowances for lay-offs and normal turnover, point to economic defects and begin to clarify our problem.

"Having obtained the annual turnover *in toto* and in detail in this fashion, we will get further light on the situation by working out the turnover for each week and for other divisions of the year such as each of the thirteen four-week periods. In this way we learn whether there are any seasonable or periodic fluctuations.

"It is obvious that these measurements and analyses tend to make it more possible to learn the causes for the turnover. Once we learn real causes and definitely locate responsibilities, we are in a position to begin to control the phenomenon."

Mr. Gregg cited a cotton-mill in which a high labor turnover in the power department was traced to the fact that the coal-handlers were receiving 50 cents less per week than coal-handlers at the railroad station. While it costs about $10 to replace an ordinary laborer, it costs $300 or more to replace a skilled worker of special ability. He adds:

"It should be remembered, moreover, that none of these estimates include the losses to the employees or the community. What frequent job-shifting means to the employee and his family in terms of frequent house-moving, ill-feeling, discouragement, bitterness, decrease of skill, lowering of pride and self-respect, we have no means of measuring. What it means to the community and nation in terms of underemployment and unemployment, increased pauperism and drinking, inefficiency and social friction, we can not even estimate."

SHOVELING POISON-GAS—Weighing considerably more than the atmosphere, the poisonous gases employed in modern warfare always seek lower levels, says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 23):

"The gas-clouds penetrate trenches and deep dugouts, and in most cases it is a matter of many hours before they become sufficiently diluted with the atmosphere to permit of safe breathing. So the matter resolves itself into a problem of driving the poisonous fumes out of the trenches and underground shelters, or at least thinning them out until the air is again made safe. In this connection the accompanying illustration is of considerable interest, for it shows how American soldiers in France 'shovel' poisonous fumes out of their trenches. Attached to their usual shovel is a sort of canvas scoop or 'flapper' which permits the men to heave the heavy gases over the parapets and to beat the fumes and dissipate them in the surrounding air. The two Americans, in this case, are shown wearing the respirator type of gas-protector, as distinguished from the gas-hood or helmet"

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

WHEAT SLACKERS AND WHEAT PATRIOTS

THE DICTIONARY DEFINES a "slacker" as a "shirk." In these war-days, the word has come to signify more definitely: *any person who might be helping to win the war, and isn't.*

Now, as these articles have often explained, certain very clear and reasonable ways of using or going without certain kinds of food can serve to help win this war. This applies to many different food products. But from now until the next harvest, *wheat* is without a doubt the foodstuff by means of which America can do most to help the fighters at the front. How? By not using it, so as to have it to send across to the Allies.

That is a way in which all who eat—and this means everybody—can help in waging war. Those who understand this, and still don't help, are slackers, just as truly as if they were dodging the draft. Only in this case they are *wheat slackers.*

The trouble with wheat slackers, as with most slackers, is not that they are intentionally pro-German, but that they are selfish and unthinking of the harm their unpatriotic negligence does. It may, therefore, be worth while to classify some wheat slackers who might be wheat patriots if they but chose.

THE 50-50 SLACKER—First, there is the retailer or the customer who knowingly fails to observe the 50-50 rule, which requires that with each sale of wheat-flour there shall be sold an equal weight of foods selected from a specified list. Obviously, the grocer who allows such violation is a slacker as well as a law-breaker. And the same is true of the purchaser who knows the law, and still breaks it and encourages the retailer to break it. There *are* such persons. And a good many of them consider themselves clever in trying to evade the 50-50 rule, whereas, in reality, all they are doing is to interfere unpatriotically in government operations designed to help win the war.

WHEAT SLACKERS IN BUSINESS—Like the retailer who breaks the 50-50 rule, all sorts of other dealers in food who do not strictly observe the regulations concerning wheat are also wheat slackers. Such are millers who use too much wheat in milling a barrel of flour, or any millers or wholesalers who sell wheat-flour to a retailer unless that retailer buys or has bought an equal weight of the cereals specified by the 50-50 rule.

Bakers also come into the slacker class, if they break the regulations requiring that bread and rolls must contain 25 per cent. wheat substitutes, and that all other bakery products must contain certain specified proportions of such substitutes.

Proprietors of hotels and public eating-places also become wheat slackers if they break wheat regulations, one of the most important of which requires that no public eating-place shall serve more than two ounces of bread and rolls or more than four ounces of quick breads to any one person at any one meal.

Any dealer of any sort who hoards wheat ought also to be labeled slacker.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT—So much for those who in the course of their regular food business interfere with the Government's wheat plans, largely for the sake of their convenience or their pockets. They are genuine wheat slackers. But as they have come to realize this, their number has steadily diminished. It is gratifying to realize that if one were to make up a list of wheat slackers in the country, a very small (and steadily dwindling) proportion of millers, wholesalers, retailers, bakers, and hotel men would be on this list.

HOARDERS AND PENNY-PATRIOTS—One of the worst wheat slackers of all is the individual who hoards wheat in his own home. By law a person in the city is allowed to buy only twenty-four pounds of wheat-flour at a time, and in the country one is not permitted to get more than forty-eight pounds. Anybody who tries to beat that law or anybody who stows away wheat-flour is just as much to blame as if he should buy up rifles and cartridges and lay them away so that they would be of no use to our boys or the Allies at the front.

Another individual so thoughtless as almost to deserve the name of slacker is the person who uses wheat because it costs less than some wheat substitutes. So it does in some cases. But is that a good reason to use it? Foods that are in demand have always, in *every* war, shown a tendency—a tendency more uncontrolled than at present—to go to high price-levels. Besides, when it comes to counting cost, our boys in uniform are not counting the cost of anything, not even of their own lives. Are these the days for any true patriot at home to whine about *costs* when sturdy acceptance of conditions will help win the war?

THE CHANCE TO CHANGE—There are discouraging features about the wheat slacker. But one fact is so encouraging that it overshadows the others. And that is: *every wheat slacker may become a wheat patriot if he will.* All that is necessary is for him to change his attitude and mend his ways. There are no elaborate rules to learn, no prodigious sacrifices to make in accomplishing the switch from wheat slacker to wheat patriot. *All that one has to do is change.* The process is as simple as emptying impure water out of a jug and filling it with water that is pure and clear. All that is necessary is that the jug itself should be sound.

And most Americans *are* sound at heart. Patriotic also. Indeed, the rise of every sun shows a dwindling of wheat slackers and a gain in the ranks of the wheat patriots. And, as is always the case, the converts are among the most enthusiastic well-doers.

Facts prove it. In some regions people who were hoarding wheat-flour have turned in to the Government such quantities of it that thousands of extra barrels have been released for shipment overseas.

THE RISING TIDE—A great wave of wheat patriotism has begun to sweep the country. Hundreds of hotels are doing more than regulations demand. The women of one town have pledged themselves to weigh all the wheat-flour used in their homes and not to use more than three pounds a month per person till the next harvest, and, if necessary, to go without wheat altogether during that interval. Whole towns and counties are expressing similar determination. One town offered to the Government, at cost price, a car-load of wheat-flour (some 500 barrels), which was on its way. An entire State indicated that, if desirable, it would go upon a wheatless diet until the next harvest.

Have your town and State been equally awake to their opportunities?

GOING WITHOUT ALTOGETHER—During the last six months much has been heard of wheatless meals and wheatless days. But as time has gone on, patriots all over the country have gradually realized that wheat is not so great a necessity as they had always supposed, and that its use has to no small extent been a matter of habit and comfort. And as the war has grown more real and important to them, and as they have come to realize the food deprivations bravely suffered by the Belgians, by France, England, and Italy, *more and more people are voluntarily coming to the point where they are going without wheat altogether. And they are doing this gladly.* Only a temporary inconvenience, such action influences the result of the war and the safety of all that Americans cherish.

AN EXAMPLE—There is a Chinese restaurant in Arizona which prints on its bill of fare: "We are Chinamen, but we are Americans first in the truest sense." And that restaurant is doing its best to save wheat.

Is any American willing to let a Chinaman surpass him in loyalty to this country?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Write a definition (different from those given) of a slacker.

2. Could you class any public eating-places in your town as wheat slackers?

3. Do you know of any dealer in foods who has been guilty of infringements of regulations in regard to wheat? To whom should he be reported?

4. Do you know of any one who has a large quantity of wheat stored away? Is there any good excuse nowadays for such action?

5. Are people using less and less wheat all the time in your town? In your family?

6. Write a paper reviewing the most important points of this and the two preceding articles.

THE NATION AND THE WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, and especially designed for High School Use

LABOR AND THE WAR

WHEN ANDREW CARNEGIE was asked, "Which is most important in any enterprise, brains, money, or labor?" he replied, "Which is the most important leg on a three-legged stool?" If Mr. Carnegie had ever milked a cow he would know that a farmer lad can do very nicely with a one-legged stool if two sturdy human legs are there to replace the two missing ones of wood. In fact, these two human legs precisely represent the burden of labor in any three-legged war-undertaking, for it is said that fully two-thirds of all the huge sums expended in this war goes to labor.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

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Two lessons high-school boys and girls can learn from a study of the Department of Labor.

The first is that, as representing the wage-earner, the Department can serve not only men who are out of employment, but every one who wants to work where he can help win the war.

The American people have been slow to realize the vast possibilities of a Labor Department. Through its mediation, questions between employers and employees can be quickly and fairly adjusted. Through the great net-work of offices which the United States Employment Service is extending throughout the country, every one who wants to find employment or to better his conditions, whether a common laborer, skilled artizan, or professional man, will be able quickly to get in touch with an employer. Its services will be without pay. The man out of a job will not have to give up part of his first wages to get one. The employer can count on getting men who are the best available and who will want to stay. It will facilitate great movements of labor from parts of the country where jobs are scarce to places where men are in demand, and thus help to reduce the evils of unemployment.

The second lesson concerns what you can do to-day. The interests of the country, while the great war is on, demand that you should both learn and work. Every one in this country should be at work. The Department of Labor is calling on all of you who can to help produce food. Through the United States Boys' Working Reserve, boys between 16 and 21 years old can find a way to help the farmers. Girls can help in the home gardens. Every boy or girl whose eyes are open can find a way to work to help our country win the war.

W B Wilson

THE GREAT ARMY OF LABOR—The amazing complexity of the needs of modern warfare is very hard to grasp. Consider the army of workers engaged in producing the raw materials: the miners of coal, iron, copper, and other metals; the lumbermen to furnish the timbers for ships, aeroplanes, and carriers of a thousand kinds; the farmers to bring forth food in ever-increasing amounts to feed ourselves and to help sustain our allies; to produce, too, the cotton and wool for clothes, and the hides for leather. Consider the army of workers needed to transport all these raw materials to the factories, the ammunition-plants, and the shipyards. Consider then the army of workers who struggle against time to convert these raw materials, once transported, into clothing, equipment, guns, ammunition, and ships. Imagination is indeed a laggard when we try to picture the immensity of this task.

THE REORGANIZED DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Upon the youngest of the departments in the cabinet devolves the burden of keeping these armies of workers in action. This is the Department of Labor, under the efficient leadership of Secretary William B. Wilson. To the degree in which this Department succeeds will the War and the Navy Departments be helped in their work.

The recent reorganization of this Department to enable it to reach out and put its finger upon every man, woman, and child of us is difficult to make clear, largely because of mere names, which are always a nuisance. Briefly, seven new divisions have been established by the Secretary of Labor to aid in solving the difficulties which shall arise among the laborers engaged in stoking the engine of war. The heads of these seven divisions form a council which sits with the Secretary of Labor, and to this council the seven divisions report.

THE SEVEN DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT—The first division, called the Adjustment Service, is designed to keep in touch with working conditions throughout the country, to foresee trouble, to quiet unrest among the workers, and, in general, to maintain as nice a balance as possible in the age-long struggle between capital and labor.

Housing and Transportation Service is the name of the second division. Now that so many hundreds of thousands are being rushed into new industries, and so must be carried to their new places of work without delay, and find waiting for them there suitable living accommodations, the work of this division is a most important one. Private capital is shy about investing in tenements which may find themselves empty when the war ends. Money must therefore be appropriated from the Treasury (and $50,000,000 has been so appropriated) so that the construction of houses for workmen shall keep pace with the growing demand.

The laboring man of America, accustomed to a degree of privilege unknown in Europe, will not allow his standards of living to be lowered by this war. He must be helped to maintain right conditions under which to work, for upon these his contentment depends. There must be sanitary surroundings, proper food, and wholesome social outlets for his welfare. The supervision of these tasks is left to the third division, the Conditions of Labor Service.

An Information and Education Service will send to every hamlet in the country information about the attitude of the Department toward labor, will explain the difficulties and needs of the nation at this critical time, will give expert advice about the management of employees, and will tell our employers the experiences which have been helpful to those of our allies. Happily, we are no Russia with 90 per cent. of its laborers illiterate. Our laborers are not so wilful but they may learn, nor so ignorant but they can. Upon an enlightened public opinion the solution of our labor difficulties depends.

As more and more men are needed in the Army and the Navy and as the war-industries expand, women must more and more take the places formerly occupied by men. Already, it is reported, twice as many women are entering fields of work usually held by men as before we entered the war. To safeguard the interests of this ever-increasing number of women, the fifth division, the Women in Industry Service, is organized.

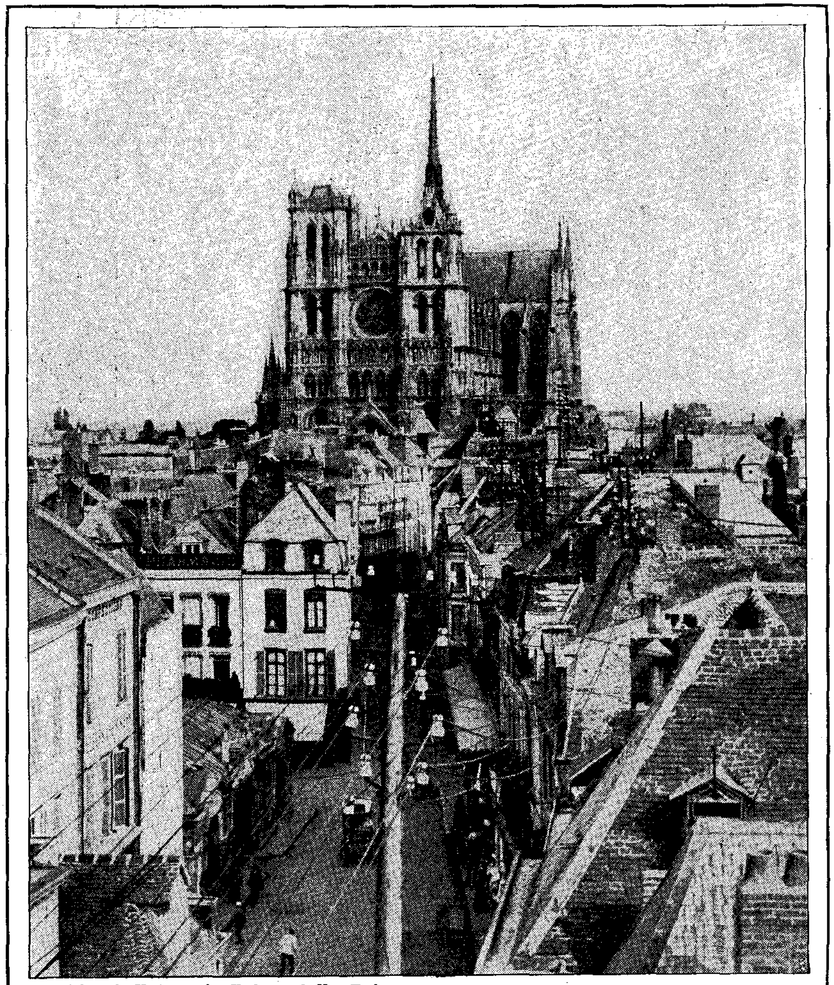
To provide for a sufficient reserve of workers, and, where necessary, to train mechanics for special jobs, to distribute the

(Continued on page 88)

LETTERS - AND - ART

AMIENS NEXT?

AS THE RAVAGING HORDE NEARS AMIENS, now within big-gun range, we remember Reims. When Armentières falls, we think of Ypres. If the Germans press westward of the land which has already felt their heavy hand, what new impoverishment awaits the world? Has not France suffered enough? "The smoking ruins that these barbarians have left behind them will be for France and Belgium an eternal remembrance," says Mr. Francis Hoffkine Snow, in *Arts and Decoration* (New York). This writer attempts to find some consolation even in the state of this despoiled country. Fair as were these sections of western Europe before, "they lacked the glorious and imposing ruins of the past; the Parthenons and Pæstums; the Trajan forums." Now that they have them even at such a fearful cost, Mr. Snow would have France and Belgium "preserve them proudly, those treasure-symbols of an incredibly ferocious scourge." He feels that it would be sacrilege to touch those piles of crumbling stone, for "they are lamps eternally aflame," proclaiming "the undying splendor of Latin civilization; the spiritual impotence of dishonored Germany." Mr. Snow writes:



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WILL AMIENS GO THE WAY OF REIMS?

The cathedral is now in the range of the big guns and may become the object of German spite, even if the city itself holds out against assaults.

"From the day of the criminal invasion of Belgium by Germany, and the savage destruction of Termonde, Malines, Louvain, Ypres, and Arras, the Germans (name execrable for all eternity, like the name of Nero, Judas, Attila, and other blood-guilty monsters of the past) have systematically applied their canon to the essential ruthlessness of warfare. Implacable has been their method, approved by their sinister Emperor and by all the hypocritically fervent and servile band whose self-styled designation as the 'Ninety-three Intellectuals' is an insult to Intellectuality. Denouncing the modern idealistic conception of the knightly elements of war as mere theoristic sophism, they have with shameless cynicism removed the mask and revealed to us the grinning face of the naked Brute beneath who wears the spiked and brazen helmet of the Teuton horde. . . . . . .

"In no more flagrant way could the brutishness of the German military machine be demonstrated than by a study of its method of operation in the destruction of the art heritage of its adversaries. Hatred of human for human may be understood; if in the scarlet light of the Hymn of Hate, deplored. But a hatred that takes as its object the shimmering loveliness of art is the hatred of a gorilla for all that humans hold divine.

"Mr. Whitney Warren, of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, after a dolorous pilgrimage through the martyred towns of Belgium and northern France, has shown irrefutably (his statements have been confirmed both by General Foch and by General Haig) that the destruction of Ypres was useless from any military point of view. The city had absolutely no strategic importance. The vast residential district was wrecked and gutted; the marvelous *Halle des Drapiers*, one of the treasures of Flemish-Gothic art, a sublime monument in its proportions and its artistic and historic memories, is now a ruin; the Ypres cathedral, so noble and majestic, is nothing but a shell; the museum, filled with priceless relics of the past, will delight the heart of the antiquarian and the naively admiring populace no more.

"Arras was left by the Germans a black and writhing skeleton. They occupied it but for four days, and destroyed it systematically as they departed. The charming place, which dates back to the time of the Spanish occupation, the town-hall with its beautiful belfry, are what the Germans themselves, in their barbarous Teuton Latin, would call *kaputt*. The work of generations, whose inspiration was love, and which was guarded reverently from the vicissitude of time, was in a few short hours wantonly annihilated."

Mr. Snow passes in swift review that chain of small villages nestled in Argonne, La Meurthe, Aisne, and the Vosges which became "the victims of a mere geographical misfortune; the Germans, driven behind them, destroyed them—merely *en passant*." Continuing:

"France is of a sufficient area; she can endure her affliction. But poor little Belgium—what has she left?

"In the first days of August, 1914, she passed through her supreme moment, her superbly agonizing passion. In those few days she went through all the gamut of human emotion; she loved, hated, cried, desired, sang, wept, and suffered intensely. . . . . . .

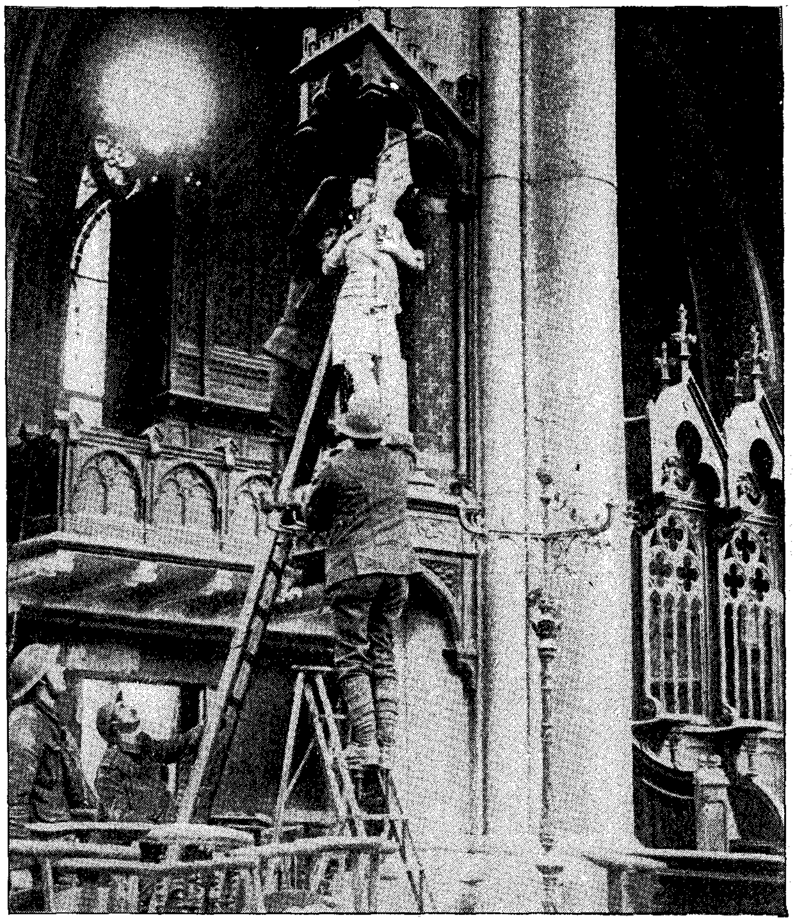
"Ah, her destroyed towns, her ravaged plains, her whole land turned into a battle-field!

"One loves France as one loves one's own country, but Belgium leaves her ineffaceable imprint upon the spirit. Through all those peaceful little Belgian towns I have fared afoot. Often, footsore and weary, I have come into them at twilight, in which the stagnant waters of the gray canals took on deep, enigmatic tints and ambiguous shadows. The physiognomy of towns always holds a fascination to the psychological traveler, but Belgian towns make a soul appeal. How shall I express it? They make one think of shrines; they are brooding and mysterious; they peer at one like pale and mystical saints' faces perceived through veils of incense. . . . With the grace of an eighteenth-century pastoral they combine something of the strangeness of mooding of a tale by Gérard de Norval, with their white houses, their time-worn monuments of gray stone, concentering around the public *mail;* their pointed, dentilated belfries. . . . And some are on the mountain and some are on the plain; some are half-hidden in the forest and some harken to the eternal whisper of the lapping sea. . . . But all are quickened by the spirit of a race endowed by nature with an inherent and ineradicable love of art. . . . . . .

"Massacre, pillage, and incendiarism have swept over these peaceful little towns and hamlets like a blight and stript them bare. Liége opened up all the old classical roads to the Teuton rage; the route of the Meuse and the Sambre; the most difficult ways of the Ardennes. . . . . . .

"Visé lies broken. Ypres, seared and misshapen, has passed through the fire; her cathedral is the haunted house of a black tragedy. Loo has lost her ancient and beloved church. Dixmude may dream no more in the close of her venerable cloister. Nieuport will never worship more in the town-cathedral; her mourning citizens will never pass again across the old, old bridge. Termonde, like a vestal virgin, weeps at her defilement. . . . And Louvain. . . . . . .

"Louvain . . . the little country's seat of learning. . . . Louvain, the world's ideal study-place, with its mild climate, its spacious garden-parks, its solitary promenades for quiet scholars, its silent streets, made for deep, abstract meditations—*nusquam studietur quietius,* wrote Erasmus.



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SAVING "JOAN OF ARC" FROM THE VANDALS.

British soldiers are taking down what movable statues it was possible to save before leaving Armentières to the mercy of a ruthless and sacrilegious foe.

"All the superb collections of Louvain have been given to the flames. A fleshless skeleton she stands. Her old Flemish tapestry has been consumed to ashes; her cathedral is a tottering pile; her University is a shapeless mass of calcinated brick and stone.

"No utterance of the whole measureless catastrophe could be more poignantly pathetic than the simple statement of the old librarian of Louvain: '*J'ai vu les ruines de Louvain; j'ai vu se consumer lentement les trésors accumulés par des siècles de labeur fécond et de recherches patientes.*' [I have seen the ruins of Louvain; I have watched slowly consuming the treasures accumulated by centuries of fruitful toil and patient research.]"

"The German crime of crimes will always remain the Reims cathedral," cries Mr. Snow, and it is this which makes us tremble for Amiens. He says of Reims:

"Sublime and sinister it stands, a gibbet on which the German *Henker* has hung the soul of France.

"Shell-torn and set in flames, its roof has disappeared. Its statues have fallen. Its rosaces are black and empty eyes. Its transepts, choir, apsis, and framework are burned; the iron is warped and twisted. Some shreds of its priceless sculpture are still clinging to their ruined home, but the smiles of the stone virgins and winged angels; the meditations of grave, bearded apostles; the grimaces of Gothic gargoyles grotesquely contorted, now hang over dark and fathomless abysses. . . . . .

"The statues. . . . . .

"So many grave and solemn statues. . . . To me they have always seemed to live with their own life. A still, mysterious life, this; the life of centuries. Are they mere insensate simulacra, those strange figures, those guards of honor, standing in quadruple, quintuple, decuple rows? Like beings resuscitated, they stand erect above the tombs of those in whose semblance they have been fashioned. Like specters of stone they stand and gaze eternally. And in their stony eyes is some deep, religious intensity; and on their stony lips I hear a whispering. . . . 'We wait . . . we wait . . . The Event. . . . Who are ye who have dared encroach upon our solitude? . . . Are we no more the silent guardians of the night? Who has robbed us of our darknesses? . . . And what have ye done with those of us whose place is vacant now? . . . But we who are left, we watch and wait for some Event . . . and our stony eyes will see it: our stony ears will hear the triumphant song of our avenger. . . . . . .'

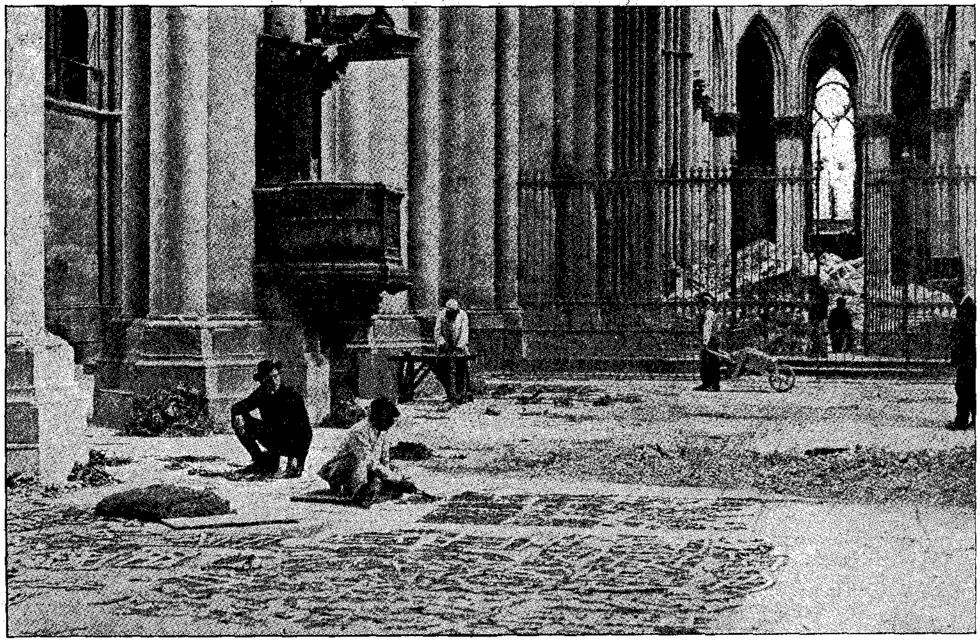
"They know, those silent, waiting statues of stone. . . . Like the sagittary of Reims and the guardians of shadow alined under the ogives of the porticoes around the smiling Virgin, so too will the monstrous dream of Germany, conceived in a delirium of megalomania, be given to the flames. These 'blond beasts' have aimed not merely to destroy a people, but a civilization. Their barbaric malevolence has been complete. They have overturned the pillars of the temples; they have thrown down the holy images; they have committed the holy books to pagan fires; they have defiled the vestal virgins; they have razed the fertile plains; they have consumed the homes to ashes; they have poisoned the wells; they have driven off the cattle; and dragged old men and women, yea, even young children, away with them into a state of Babylonian captivity. They have brought back upon a peaceful and progressive world the black, tragic times of Darius, of Xerxes, of Nebuchadrezzar. . . . . . .

"France and Belgium bleed from many wounds, and the recent flaming denial by the French of the obstinately repeated German charge that the Reims Cathedral is being used for military purposes recalls one of them. . . . A sacred wound, this, like the awesome stigmata of the saints of the *Légende Dorée* or the cruel mutilations of the Martyrology. Heroically France and Belgium, twin sisters of Tragedy, endure the anachronistic warfare waged by the Teutonic barbarian.

"It is only when they speak of their wrecked towns and villages, of their ruined cathedrals, of their burned town-halls and museums that they lose their stern composure and weep the tears of bitterness for loss irreparable. . . . In this project, at least, Germany has been but too successful: she wished to stab the French and Belgians to the heart, and she accomplished utterly her purpose. And the whole world will remember it; and Germany herself will never be allowed to forget it."

THE PARADOX OF PAPA JOFFRE

OUR NATIONAL HEROES are sometimes our greatest sufferers when put in the wrong box. What would have happened to Admiral Dewey if we had made him President, as many of us seemed quite ready to do after Manila? What will happen to Marshal Joffre now that he has been made an Academician? This is the rather commiserating question of the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, who has almost the consternation of Molière's character in asking, "What is he doing in that galley?" Those of us who had the good fortune to see the great Marshal when he lately visited us observed that he was not at his most comfortable ease at the opera, for example, where his stay could have been timed in minutes. He quite satisfied then the wish of Abbé Dimnet that his mind may wander when he listens to the speech that welcomes him into the Academy. Perhaps he will trouble the sessions of the French Academy to a similar extent, and therefore the Abbé Dimnet need not so much regret, as he does in *The New Witness* (London), that Joffre was prevailed upon to stand. "Joffre is no literary person," he declares, "and will not become one for being an Academician." Yet this brilliant French writer produces the paradox that Joffre is the author of one book that even Pierre Loti could not excel, if he could equal. Joffre's election, we are assured, is due to the fact that "the Academy claims the right to annex every superiority, or even every celebrity." This might have been defensible, he thinks, when the title was the gift of the King and the conception of the body was as "the first French *salon* from which no great French celebrity ought to be absent."



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

PIECING TOGETHER THE WINDOW FRAGMENTS AT REIMS.

The precious glass of the thirteenth century is salvaged from the débris in the hope of restoring some of the beauty of the shell-torn windows.

However, the paradox of the Marshal's position as well as of his book is one of interest, as the Abbé Dimnet shows:

"Twenty-three years ago, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Joffre, also called M. Joffre, published in the *Revue du Génie* a report entitled 'Operations of the Joffre Column Before and After the Capture of Timbuktu,' and I defy anybody who knows the pleasure which words can give us in evoking things to deny that this report is a piece of most effective writing. I had an occasion, about three years ago, to draw the attention of the English-speaking public to this unique literary achievement of General Joffre, and I did not grudge it admiration. I have never read any reports of Loti, who, as Captain Viaud, must, however, have written many. There can be little doubt that they are very different from his books. Yet I fancy that if Loti had had a chance of reaching, of all places, Timbuktu, as early as 1894, and when not more than half a dozen Europeans had visited that mysterious town, the report he would have written on his expedition would have been a report certainly, but it would have been above all a piece of literature. With his innate sense of art he would have compress the descriptions which fill his works so as to suit the military-report style, but the descriptions would have been there all the same. We should have seen the broad Niger on its way from the great solitudes; the marigots, or Sahara swamps, with their pools, their mud, and their grass, would have haunted our imaginations; the sudden appearance on the printed page of a Touareg scout, motionless on his camel at the crest of a down, would have remained engraved on our memory. We should have closed the book with the usual remark: what a wonderful artist this sailor is, and how he must enjoy writing like that!"

But while Loti is well known to be "keenly sensitive to the virtue of words," Dimnet enforces his paradox by showing that "Joffre is absolutely unaware of it."

"So his report, compiled from a log, a file of orders, and a few letters, is exclusively a soldier's report, stating with minute accuracy all the facts of some importance and adding only the geographical and ethnological information for which another soldier might be grateful. The style is every-day language and not by any means of the best order, for only its rapidity and transparency of thought frequently save it from the reproach of being tentative. Joffre is by no means one of those Cæsarean narrators who, talking or writing, hit at once on the word we want to hear; he is far inferior in this respect to Marshal French or Sir Douglas Haig; but as he never fumbles and has no suspicion that another word might be better than the one he uses, the effect is practically the same. We have grown so tired of the effort of numberless people at fine writing, and fine writing has become so cheap, that we never miss it. We do notice its absence at first, but the surprize promptly makes room for a pleasant feeling, a sensation of freedom which is the inevitable answer to the appeal of sincerity.

"This is what happens to the reader of Joffre. The matter with which he is concerned is absolutely pure, and acts upon him without any intermediary. There are things of so subtle a charm that even the lightest touch of art makes them vanish. For instance, Loti would know how effectively Arabic names would come out in his narrative, but we should know he knew it. With Joffre, who has no idea of this, the effect produced is that of reality itself. The names of the tribes he meets or describes take on a strange virtue, as if we heard them on the spot. Even the French officers' names scattered over a narrative from which all attempt at picturesqueness is banished produce picturesqueness. But since, in reality, picturesqueness is everywhere in the things themselves, since the mighty river really flows by, and since the marigots lie green or yellow under the white sky, and since the Touareg sentry on his camel is a daily occurrence, we constantly see visions rising in our minds as vivid as it is possible for words to conjure. Add that when there is an inborn charm in the words themselves, as sometimes happens, we enjoy it to the full. Whole volumes on the religious and pastoral tribes living their peaceful life beside the murderous Touareg, which Joffre barely enumerates, would not give us so much poetic pleasure as he does by calling them in two substantives—not adjectives—*religieux pasteurs*. On the whole, he is a primitive, and with all the primitive's shortcomings possesses the primitive's simple charm and power.

"But of all this Joffre is perfectly unconscious and his new colleagues entirely ignorant, for the Timbuktu report can hardly be had for love or money, and I verily believe I bought the last available copy three years ago. Richepin, who will receive Joffre into the Academy, will no doubt have the report copied and will expatiate on its charm in much greater detail than I had done, but even then Joffre will not understand, thank Heaven! and I hope his mind will wander while he hears."

BOOKS FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

THE HOME-WORK of providing reading for soldiers, which in America was begun almost as soon as the boys went to cantonments, is apparently in Germany beginning only now. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is one of the agencies which is appealing for a book fund, and in its appeal lets a good deal of light in upon the situation among the soldiers of the field, upon their feelings, and upon the purposes which are to be carried through during the war and afterward. Especially interesting is the revelation that furloughs are becoming more and more rare in the German Army, that relatives are not allowed to send delicacies to the front, that German forces are holding part of the line in Macedonia, and that they find conditions so trying there that "their very voice seems to have become extinct." This will make cheerful "reading-matter" for our Allied forces north of Saloniki. The Frankfort paper reproduces letters from the field *à propos* of the receipt of some books and a desire for more. The *Zeitung* is collecting both books and the money to buy them. The Allies also are doing their best to supply Fritz with reading-matter by sending revolutionary pamphlets over tied to little balloons that come down behind the German lines, but it is possible the Frankfort editor might not indorse this well-meant effort to aid his little enterprise. His appeal begins with a letter from an *unteroffizier* from one of the camps, as follows:

> "Your package of books was the most beautiful Christmas gift which my people received, and I thank you heartily for them. The men select the books with good taste, and each one picks out that which he was most likely to buy himself, and thence the soldiers betake themselves with great zeal to the reading. It is a thankworthy gift of the homeland to send books into the field. The soldiers at the front welcome every spiritual connection with home as a real uplift, and the fighting force of the troops is thereby greatly refreshed and strengthened."

In another letter received is the following:

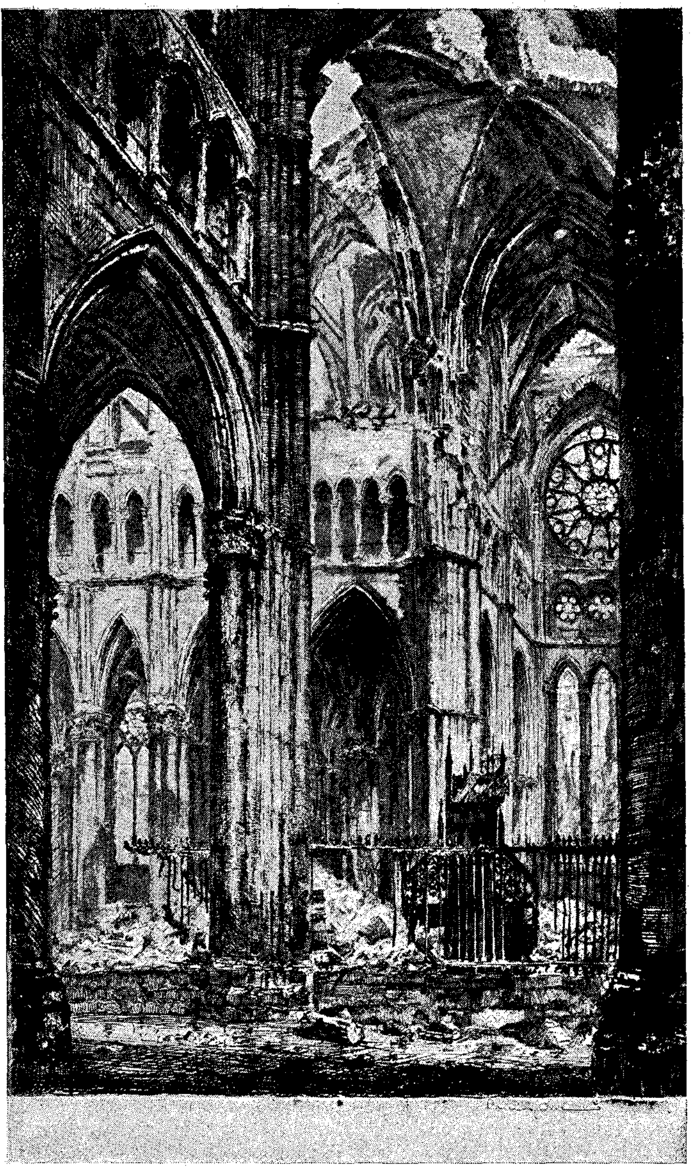
> "In these three and a half years of stupidity, during a life lived in realities that are stern and frightful, we have learned to value a good book, and it has happened to many to become attached to books and to become weaned away from a life-long devotion to skat. I believe that more than this has been gained.
>
> "It has been our endeavor, of course, to bring within the reach of the Army only the really good books."

The editor then gives the names of authors, and sometimes the titles, of volumes which have been sent for the use of soldiers at the front, and an examination of this list shows an exceedingly wide range of choice—from philosophy, comparatively little theology, through poetry and fiction to history, economics, and the sciences, down in some cases to educational works of a more elementary character. He then goes on to show, in quotation from two or three correspondents in the trenches, how appreciated these gifts are, and makes the following appeal:

> "The war goes on. We may not be satisfied with what has been accomplished. Every day brings new requests. The longer the brothers are separated from the homeland, the more ardently do they wish, through the words of poets and thinkers, to remain bound to that Fatherland. They are hungry for spiritual quickening, and apart from these means it is not attainable."

The following letter from Macedonia reveals much of the longing for contact with the German soul on the part of those distant from the Fatherland:

> "In your journal I find an invitation to subscribe to a book fund in behalf of the field-gray. I am most earnestly speaking here on behalf of a comparatively small number of comrades—small, that is, in comparison with the millions in our armies—who are doing the work of the Empire here in the stony wastes of Macedonia. We know nothing of the amenities of a rest place, nothing at all of the beneficent change from trench to reserve and village cantonments. Through endless weeks and months, on hot days and during cool nights which are full of a certain beauty, we lie here upon the heights of the mountains, hiding in naked ancient rock, singed by the sun, powdered with the dust of crusht stone—and this dust clings not merely to our clothing and to our skins, it penetrates even to our souls.
>
> "In vain here will you seek for song and joy. Our soldiers have become silent gray cyclops with hardened, calloused hands, still eyes, and dumb lips. What shall they say? The cannon are talking, and the graves far beneath them in the valley, and the hospitals. So they have become as silent as the ancient mountains about them. Their very voice seems to have become extinct. Yet many a time when one encounters another he stops and says, 'You there, it is Sunday,' and beyond that nothing. Then I hear in those few words something that sounds like the distant clanging of bells in the homeland, or like the firestone of an old church-organ, or like the ringing voices of joyous men who are wandering through the green German woods. Yes, indeed, their hearts are still awake. Homeland finds an echo in their souls—the homeland for which their hearts are so hungry."



By courtesy of "Arts and Decoration," New York. Copyrighted by Brown, Robertson Co.

REIMS'S WOUNDS GLORIFIED.

An etching by Louis Orr, which shows that even the crumbling shell of Reims Cathedral may be amenable to art.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

BISHOPS ON THE FIRING-LINE

WHILE A METHODIST BISHOP, Dr. Theodore Henderson, is sounding a call to "locate, eliminate, and exterminate every pro-German in the country," the Episcopalian House of Bishops has translated word into deed and dropt from its roll former Bishop Paul Jones, of the Missionary Province of Utah, because of his pacifist utterances and alliances. The ex-Bishop with the name of a naval hero does not admit that he is pro-German, but the pacifist attitude is regarded in most places as equivalent in its effect to such a bias, and the similarity is still clearer if we adopt the Italian designation of "defeatist" instead of "pacifist." The Episcopal House of Bishops, in finally accepting Bishop Jones's resignation, made it clear that its own bias was not defeatist. The Bishop tendered his resignation in such a form that, if accepted, the House of Bishops would have seemed to give a tacit assent to the proposition, says the New York *Sun*, that "a bishop of the Episcopal Church could not say what he desired unless he wanted to take a chance of losing his charge." The resignation was at first refused in this form:

THE METHODIST BISHOP,

Rev. Dr. Theodore Henderson, who would "locate, eliminate, and exterminate" pro-Germanism here.

> "The House of Bishops declares its belief that the Government of the United States has obeyed the law of moral necessity in seeking to stop this war of deliberate aggression by the only means which are known to be effective to such an end.
>
> "The House of Bishops believes that any member of this house is entitled to the same freedom of opinion or speech as any other citizen of the United States, but in the exercise of this liberty he should be guided by the deep sense of responsibility which rests upon one who occupies a representative position.
>
> "The House of Bishops is unwilling to accept the resignation of any bishop in deference to an excited state of public opinion, and therefore declines to adopt the report of the special commission or to accept the resignation of the Bishop of Utah for the reasons assigned by him in his letter of December 20, 1917.
>
> "With full recognition of the right of every member of this House to freedom of speech in political and social matters, subject to the law of the land, nevertheless, in view of Bishop Jones's impaired usefulness in Utah under present conditions, recognized by himself, the House of Bishops accepts the resignation of the Bishop of Utah as now presented."

Upon hearing this, Bishop Jones stood up and verbally presented his resignation, which was accepted. Episcopalians of Utah have not liked the utterances of their presiding officer, nor have they relished his membership in the People's Council.

If Bishop Jones were a pastor in the Methodist Church he would hear those of pacifist principles recommended to the mercies of the Department of Justice. It would be a Bishop of that Church who would urge the step. At the closing session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in Atlantic City, Bishop Henderson, whose point of observation is his residence in Detroit, is quoted by the Detroit *Free Press* as saying: "If I had my way I would mobilize the German-American Alliance and send its members to the Western front under the leadership of Senator La Follette." It was thereafter he turned his attention to pacifistic pastors:

> "If there is any preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church who does not see his way clear to espouse the Allies' cause, if we can't regenerate him, then we will eliminate him and see that the Department of Justice hears about it.
>
> "My mother was born in Germany and she was born in the town where the Kaiser received his early education. I have other ancestors who occupied high positions in the German Government. There is a lot of German blood in my body.
>
> "But every drop of blood in me is dedicated to the holy purpose of wiping Kaiserism off the face of this earth.
>
> "I am a pacifist with the accent on the last syllable—fist. I do not believe in stamping out the German language in this country. I believe in stamping out pro-Germanism, but let us take the German language and use it to spread patriotism among those who speak it."

The Bishop's final charge to his pastors was to "tell the people why we are in the war, and what the duty of each of us is." He called it a tragedy that the Christian churches have been "so slow to realize the possibilities of this war," and voiced a "demand for Christian leadership outside of the cantonments." His slogan to "locate, eliminate, and exterminate" brings forth this rejoinder from *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore):

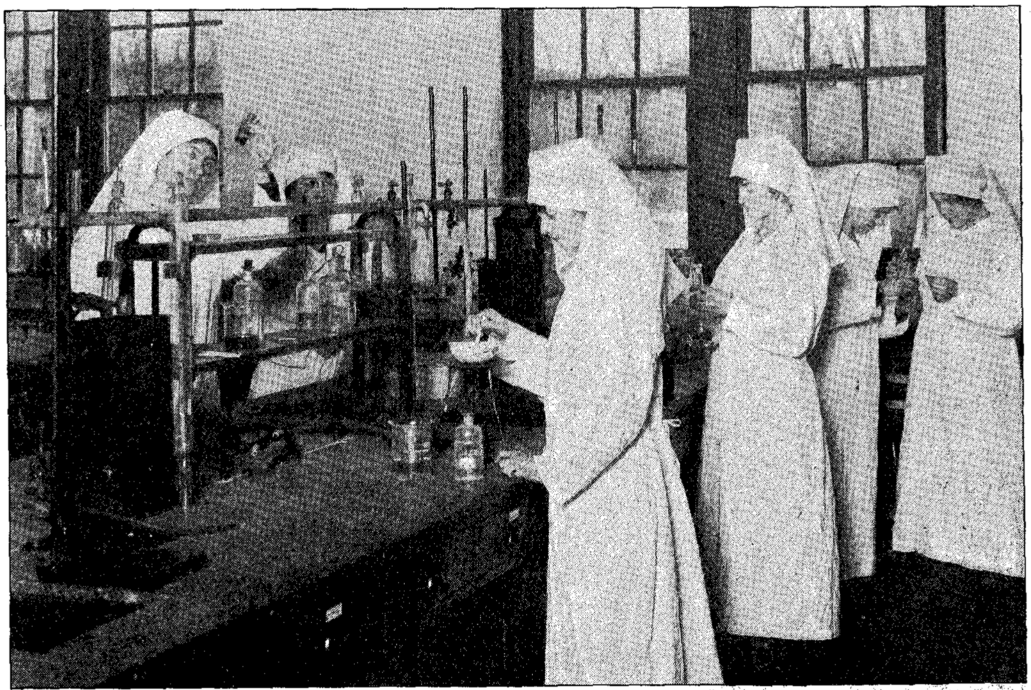
> "That is the teaching which should go forth throughout this land. Pro-Germanism is pro-Hellism. Pro-Germanism is direct cooperation with the forces that are murdering our men and will murder hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions before we are through with this task; and every pro-German thought, or word, or deed, put forth in this country is in direct cooperation with these murderers of our loved ones.
>
> "Bishop Henderson is also right in saying that the failure of the Christian churches of this land to realize the possibilities of this war is in itself a great tragedy. . . . The time has come when, in every church in our land, there should be patriotic services to awaken the country. Many churches need to be more thoroughly aroused."

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP,

Rev. Dr. Paul Jones, who has felt the eliminating hand of the Episcopal House of Bishops.

MOBILIZING WOMEN AS NURSES

"THIS IS WOMAN'S WAR as well as man's," exclaims a character in one of the current war-melodramas, and the line calls forth loud applause, to be repeated when the speaker, having won her chance to do a dangerous feat, swims out to a light-buoy and saves a passing troop-ship. The women of this country have not been backward in most forms of war-work, but the question of securing an adequate nursing force presents a problem. One proposal, made by Dr. Louis J. Frank, superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital in New York, looks to the drafting of women to relieve the present shortage. The suffrage leaders who were interviewed by the New York *Times* agreed that "women's obligations of service to the country in a crisis were as great as those imposed upon men," but they also thought that the response of women to a call for volunteer nurses would exceed the numbers needed. Mr. Frank's proposal has been passed on to Representative Isaac Siegel with the request that a selective-draft law for women be passed by Congress. *The Times* quotes a section of his letter showing the national utility of a large force of trained nurses:



LABORATORIES IN THE VASSAR "PLATTSBURG,"

Where American college girls will be trained this summer in the care of the wounded.

> "The rights and privileges of the women are equal to those of the men in all respects. The women should be called upon to make sacrifices which in the end will inure to their personal benefit, besides rendering a patriotic duty to the country.
>
> "After our girls have taken the course in a training-school for nurses and have served their two years, they will be better fitted to perform their duties as mothers, and I unhesitatingly state that infant mortality will be considerably reduced if the mothers have a practical knowledge of nursing. They will secure knowledge of a vocation that will assure them a livelihood in case of necessity."

The opinion of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman's Suffrage party, favored the drafting of women for nursing service if they failed to volunteer in numbers sufficient to fill the estimated needs of the Red Cross for the first year, which is 35,000 nurses. She adds:

> "I do think, however, it will not be necessary to draft American women for war-service if a proper call for volunteers is sent to them, and if the proper agencies represent to them that their services are needed in the military hospitals. I have great faith in the American woman, and I am sure she would not shirk her duty to the country."

A Johns Hopkins Hospital graduate writes to the New York *Times* to repel the implications that our girls are less patriotic than the English and French. Military hospitals in both these countries were overrun with requests from young women to enter as probationers to perform any service demanded of them. She speaks of her observation during a year's service in the military hospitals in England as a "sister":

> "In one, of over two hundred beds, we had some thirty-odd young girls between eighteen and twenty-five as probationers, mostly from the so-called 'honorables' and upper middle class, many having never made a bed or boiled an egg before they came to us, but their work I have not seen excelled by any probationers. . . . . . .
>
> "When the need arises for more nurses in our military hospitals the authorities have but to call for probationers, and our young women will respond, as they have in the countries of our allies, without being drafted."

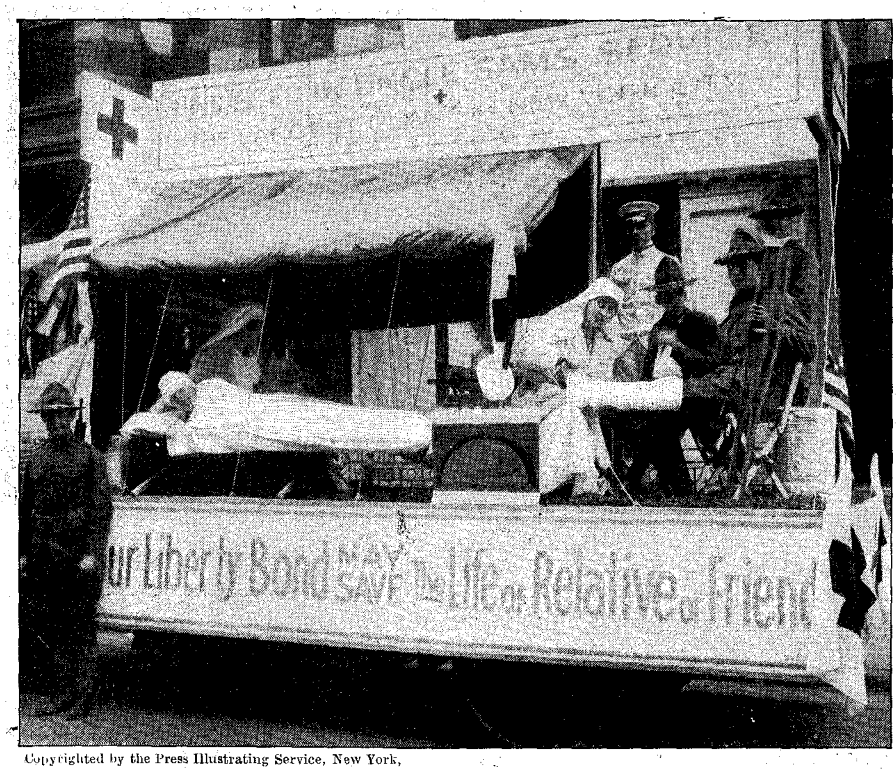
College women who do not intend to wait for a draft law will find matter of interest for them in the "College Woman's Plattsburg," a training-camp for nurses to be held at Vassar College this summer under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Council of National Defense. Leading specialists from all over the country will serve on its faculty. From various press accounts of this enterprise we cull these statements of the Vassar enterprise:

> "The Vassar Training-Camp has been planned as a war-measure to fit college women for important posts in military and civil nursing service. It is designed to overcome the shortage of nurses that now confronts the country when 35,000 trained nurses will be drawn from the 90,000 in the United States by the first of January. Men and women at the top of the nursing and medical professions realize more acutely than others the serious crisis that now confronts the Government because of an insufficient number of nurses, and for this reason offered to take charge of the training of college women who join the camp. . . . . . .
>
> "Immediately upon completing the Vassar course the student nurses will enter the best hospitals of the country, where they will complete their training with two years' practical experience. . . .
>
> "The Vassar Training-Camp for Nurses, which opens June 24, expects to accommodate about one thousand college women. These are to be chosen from the applications of graduates of approved colleges and universities, beginning with the class of 1908 and going through 1918, the age requirement being approximately fixt at from twenty-one to thirty-one. The Red Cross having set aside $75,000 for the operating expenses of the camp, the student fee will be small—$95, which covers registration, tuition, board, room, and laundry for the three months."

The Vassar Alumnæ Association is in charge of the recruiting, and has established headquarters at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, under the direction of Miss Helen Kenyon, president. Inquiries concerning the camp are referred to her. Applications should be sent to Prof. Herbert E. Mills, Dean of the Training-Camp, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

BARING THE SOLDIER'S SOUL

THE FURY OF MODERN WARFARE leaves little standing that is of man's building either on the earth or in the soul of man. Nothing but "the essentially human and eternal can stand the shock of it," says Dr. D. L. Ritchie, of Nottingham, England. In this he finds "the soldier's peril and grandeur," for he is "nakedly human, with the gates of his nature forced open alike to good and evil." In this also the writer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) finds an explanation of the soldier's life—"the heights to which so many rise and the depths to which a number may plunge." The doctor has studied the soldier first-hand, and he has seen him "in the grip of grim reality" and found that the soldier "has no use for anything short of reality in any one that ventures near the shrine of his life." In the soldier's life one sees, says Dr. Ritchie, the spiritual value of home and the love of it. He picks from his store of observation:


ur Liberty Bond MAY SAVE The Life of a Relative or Friend

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RED-CROSS NURSES URGING THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The mission for which American girls may be drafted, as noted on the previous page, is here exemplified in a New York parade for the Liberty Loan.

"From the earliest days love of home has been a strong feature in Anglo-Saxon life. Its folk-lore and early poetry are touching proof of it. This war has shown that it is shot through every fiber of the soldier's being. After a spell in the trenches the lads want nothing so much as 'to go home to their mothers.' Moreover, the home ties are the strong moorings holding the soldier's manhood to things worthy. The simplicity with which many of them open hearts and wallets to show with pride photographs of mother, of wife and child, or of the lass they have left behind, is witness of the home-hunger in the heart of the British man.

"How often I have found my heart in my throat as the men have spoken of 'Blighty' (home-land), or given me messages to home-folk should I manage to call on them, or happen to meet them. In all their varied and terrible experiences the men's hearts turn again home.

"Never can I forget the first Sunday of the battle of the Somme, when in their thousands wounded men were crowded wherever shelter could be found. Their cheerfulness would have made even a sullen pessimist sing. But they had one desire: to get a post-card home making as little as possible of their wounds. They were all to be fit again in a short time. Indeed, one felt that but for the pull of the silken leashes of home they would have had no care. Not themselves, but their loved ones, filled their thoughts. And their stories of incidents in the struggle, of hairbreadth escapes, with their flashes of humor and cleanness from hate, showed how healthy were their hearts. They had done their duty as soldiers, and that was the end of it."

With our own boys in France the sentiment of home is even more poignant, for they are so far removed from the thing itself. In the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. E. H. Sothern, the actor, who has just returned from a visit "over there," where he intends returning with others to help in cheering up the inactive hours of the soldier, gives us a vivid glimpse of this fact:

"A characteristic thing about all our men in France is that the American must have his own kind. It does not relieve his loneliness to talk with a Frenchman or an Englishman. It may help some; but they are no reminder of home. The American boy longs for a word, a handclasp, of an American man or woman.

"I saw boys sitting for hours in an American Y. M. C. A. hut, mud-covered, worn, watching a middle-aged woman serve sandwiches, chocolates, or cigarets. At one time, when she turned to a man to ask, 'Is there anything I can do for you?' the soldier shook his head and replied: 'No, lady; I just want to hear you talk.'"

The battle-front shows, continues Dr. Ritchie, how elemental prayer is in the heart of man:

"It is the homing-instinct of the soul. How often one has heard the confession: 'We all pray in the trenches.' So that the question is, indeed, not Why should a man pray? but Why does man pray? In the depths and in the heights man's heart seeks God; he needs to be taught to walk with him along the flats of the common day. The soldier does not 'carry his heart on his sleeve' even at the front, but with a frankness unknown in civil life he opens up to such as ring true to him. Then one learns that many men's lives have been a blundering quest for God.

"They do not need to be made religious, but they do need the instruction and the inspiration of the enlightened religious life. The churches are not half alive to that simple fact. The men have missed in the churches the brotherhood, simple, warm, human, they have found in camps and scenes of ghastly peril, and many have left the churches; but the front has again shown that man is incurably religious and that prayer is to his spirit what breathing is to his body.

"The war in relation to Christianity troubles the minds of many soldiers, and in the face of some of their questions it is not always easy to 'justify the ways of God to men.' But most of them soon come to see that men can not in man's measure be free and self-determining without having to meet the issues of his own choices and conduct alike in the individual and mass. What staggers the soldier most is that twenty or thirty men, drunk with ambition, can bring on the race such immeasurable wo as this war, and much teaching will be needed to show him that the only door of escape from such a calamity is in democracy anchored to God and the things of the spirit. The front reveals what need there is for teaching men Christian ethics and social duty not only as neighbors but as citizens. The soldier may not come back much of a churchman, but he is coming back not a little of a socialist in a sense not to be feared. He says, 'Never again,' and means it. Is the Church ready to guide his resolve in ways of wisdom and righteousness to its blessed consummation?

"Clearly the soldier has no use for any Christianity except for the word made human nature. That he understands, and so has no quarrel with Jesus of the Gospels. He is all right. And so are all who are daily striving to make the word of God, as they know it, human nature."

Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J. U.S.A.
C

"With this good soup we do our part
To make the nation strong
And so, with honest hand and heart,
Help Uncle Sam along."

Enlisted for Service

Every true American today has a part to play in the Nation's service.

Your part as a responsible and thrifty housewife centres largely about the question of wise economy in food. Our part as makers of wholesome and economical soups is to help you and every American housewife in solving this ever-present problem.

These nourishing soups not only help you to do your part in patriotic food conservation but in using them you gain for yourself and your family a substantial benefit both in health and purse.

This is particularly true with

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

Its appetizing quality and distinct nutritive properties make it especially valuable at this time of the year.

In making it we use selected beef, from which we obtain a full-bodied invigorating stock. With this we combine diced white potatoes, tender Chantenay carrots and sweet yellow rutabagas. Also baby lima beans, small peas, Dutch Cabbage, Country Gentleman corn, juicy green okra and choice tomatoes, celery and parsley.

We add barley, rice, fresh herbs, A. B. C. macaroni and an agreeable suggestion of leek, onion and sweet red peppers.

This tempting soup supplies some of the most necessary elements of a properly balanced diet—strength-giving and corrective elements whose remarkable dietetic value is not generally understood.

In using it you get the benefit of choice ingredients grown on the largest scale, bought at wholesale when most abundant, put up fresh and cooked with scientific economy and skill.

You save retail cost of materials. You avoid needless waste, loss and spoilage. You save on your fuel bill because you have no cooking cost. You have an inviting ready-cooked dish that is all pure nourishment and can be served on your table any time at three minutes' notice.

Order this wholesome soup from your grocer by the dozen or more and keep it on hand.

21 kinds **12c a can**

This war is *your* war!—Will you grudge Uncle Sam the *loan* of your dollars to win it? You get it all back with interest if we win. And if we lose—But do *your* part and we can't lose—**Buy a Liberty Bond to-day.**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

As a Food
For Children

Grape-Nuts has long enjoyed popularity.

Its sweet, nut-like flavor appeals to the growing child's appetite, and its wholesome composition of wheat and malted barley make it a "builder" of highest grade.

Grape-Nuts

is so processed that it provides the greatest nourishment in the most compact form.

It is easily digested and furnishes those wonderful phosphates of iron, phosphorus, calcium, etc., so essential for health, steady nerves and keen brains.

Grape-Nuts is attracting special attention these days, for it is considered by many as the ideal blend of wheat and other grains and is thus in tune with the times as a wheat-saver, while its self-developed sugar, from the grains, makes it of added value as an economizer.

"There's a Reason"
for Grape-Nuts

CURRENT - POETRY

THE heroes of the war, not the "mute, inglorious" heroes of the fight well fought and victory won, but the great outstanding figures, are beginning to inspire the pens of the bards. Here are a sheaf of tributes upon the graves of the heroic dead who have sacrificed all in the cause of liberty. First comes a panegyric on a brave American who gave his life to pay the debt we owe to France for Lafayette. In his new book, "Toward the Gulf" (Macmillan, New York), Edgar Lee Masters has these touching lines to the memory of Kiffin Rockwell, the brave American ace of the Esquadrille Lafayette:

"I PAY MY DEBT FOR LAFAYETTE AND ROCHAMBEAU"

(*His Own Words*)

IN MEMORY OF KIFFIN ROCKWELL

BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

Eagle whose fearless
Flight in vast spaces
Clove the inane,
While we stood tearless,
White with rapt faces
In wonder and pain. . . .

Heights could not awe you,
Depths could not stay you.
Anguished we saw you,
Saw Death waylay you
Where the storm flings
Black clouds to thicken
Round France's defender!
Archangel stricken
From ramparts of splendor—
Shattered your wings! . . .

But Lafayette called you,
Rochambeau beckoned.
Duty enthralled you.
For France you had reckoned
Her gift and your debt.
Dull hearts could harden,
Half-gods could palter.
For you never pardon
If Liberty's altar
You chanced to forget. . . .

Stricken archangel!
Ramparts of splendor
Keep you, evangel,
Of souls who surrender
No banner unfurled
For ties ever living,
Where Freedom has bound them.
Praise and thanksgiving
For love which has crowned them—
Love frees the world! . . .

Another great "ace"—perhaps the greatest of them all—is celebrated in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, by Florence Earle Coates:

CAPTAIN GUYNEMER

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

What high adventure, in what world afar,
Follows to-day,
Mid ampler air,
Heroic Guynemer?
What star,
Of all the myriad planets of our night,
Is by his glowing presence made more bright
Who chose the Dangerous way,
Scorning, while brave men died, ignobly safe to
stay?

Into the unknown Vast,
Where few could follow him, he passed—
On to the gate—the shadowy gate—
Of the Forbidden,
Seeking the knowledge jealous Fate
Had still so carefully from mortals hidden.

With vision falcon-keen,
His eyes beheld what others had not seen,
And his soul, with as clear a gaze,
Pierced through each clouded maze
Straight to the burning heart of things, and knew
The lying from the true.

A dweller in Immensity,
Of naught afraid,
He saw the havoc Tyranny had made—
Saw the relentless tide of War's advance,
And high of heart and free,
Vowed his young life to Liberty—
And France!

O Compiègne! be proud of him—thy son—
The greatest of the eagle brood—
Who with intrepid soul the foe withstood,
And rests, his victories won!
Mourn not uncomforted, but rather say:
His wings were broken, but he led the way
Where myriad stronger wings shall follow;
For Wrong shall not hold lasting sway,
To break the World's heart, nor betray
With cruel pledges hollow!

To us the battle draweth near.
We dedicate ourselves again,
Remembering, O Compiègne!
Thy Charioteer—
Thy peerless one, who died to make men free,
And in Man's grateful heart shall live immortally!

One more flying man must be sung, that gallant artist who died teaching our youngsters the arts of the air. These verses are from *Poetry* (Chicago):

VERNON CASTLE

BY HARRIET MONROE

Dead dancer, how is this?—the laurel here
Upon your bier?
The brazen wings, the sword—and the shrill tone
Of bugles blown?

Why do you wear, light-footed one—O proud!—
The flag for shroud?
Where have you danced? from what high sphered
dome
Have you come home?

Bravo!—you trod the measure gallantly,
Swiftly flew free!
Good-by—perhaps your flight has just begun
Under the sun.

Passing from the artist of the dance to the artist in words, Frederic Manning has this to say of Rupert Brooke in his "Eidola" (E. P. Dutton, New York).

EPIGRAM: RUPERT BROOKE

BY FREDERIC MANNING

Earth held thee not, whom now the gray seas hold,
By the blue Cyclades, and even the sea
Palls but the mortal, for men's hearts enfold,
Inviolate, the untamed youth of thee.

Very noble is Mrs. Meynell's poem upon the heroic Edith Cavell in her "Father of Women" (Burns & Oates, London).

NURSE EDITH CAVELL

(*Two o'clock the morning of October 12, 1915.*)

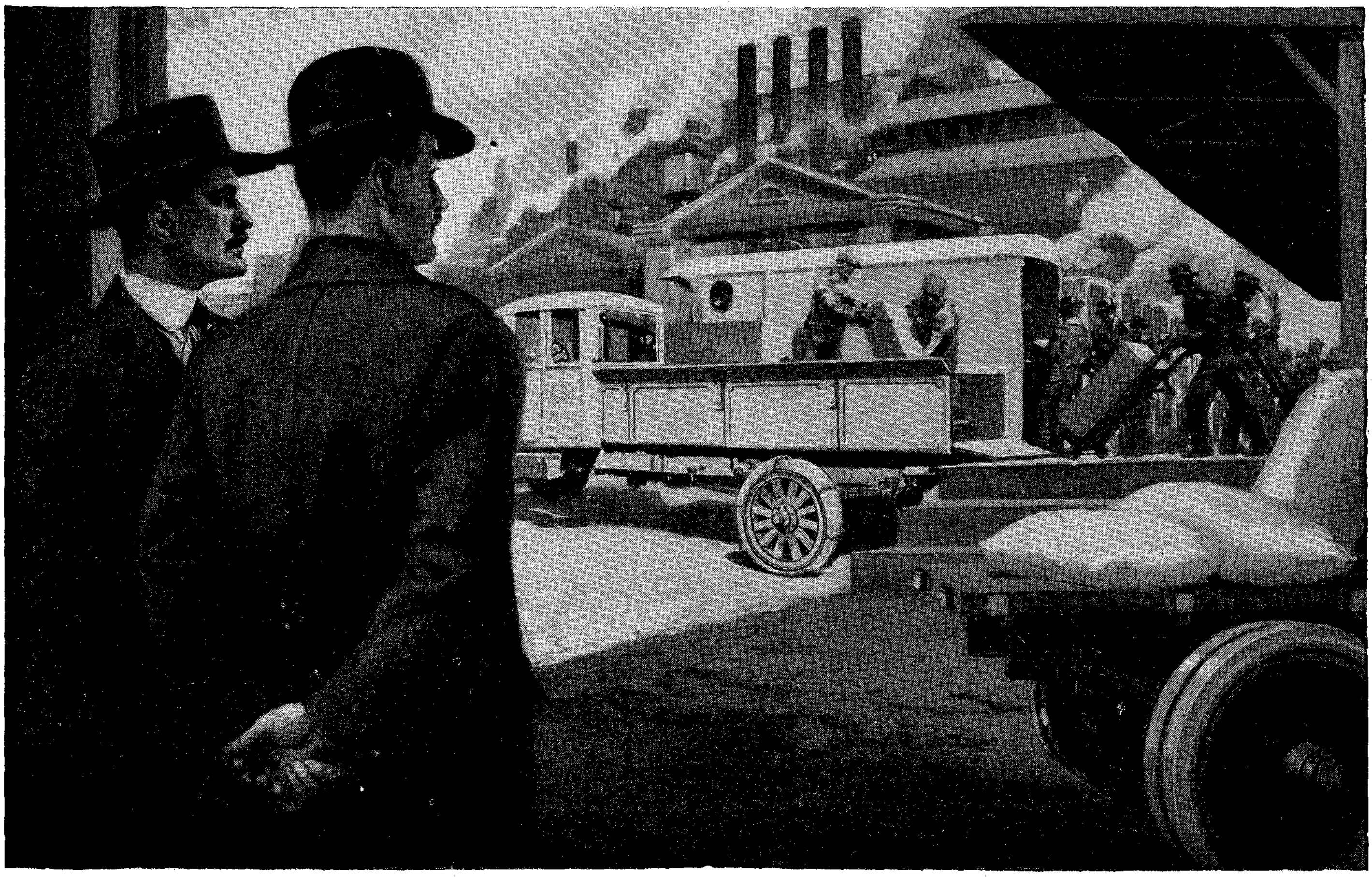
BY ALICE MEYNELL

To her accustomed eyes
The midnight-morning brought not such a dread
As thrills the chance-awakened head that lies
In trivial sleep on the habitual bed.

'Twas yet some hours ere light;
And many, many, many a break of day
Had she outwatched the dying; but this night
Shortened her vigil was, briefer the way.

By dial of the clock
'Twas day in the dark above her lonely head.
"This day thou shalt be with Me." Ere the cock
Announced that day she met the Immortal Dead.

In "A Book of Verse of the Great War" (Yale University Press), Christopher



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In the successful operation of motor trucks—especially fleets, the item of *economical* transportation must be important else the adoption of motor delivery and haulage is not satisfactory to good business men.

And all good business men have learned that mechanical simplicity means efficient and economical results.

Simplicity means *economy*—and motor transportation economy means *Clark Equipped Trucks.*

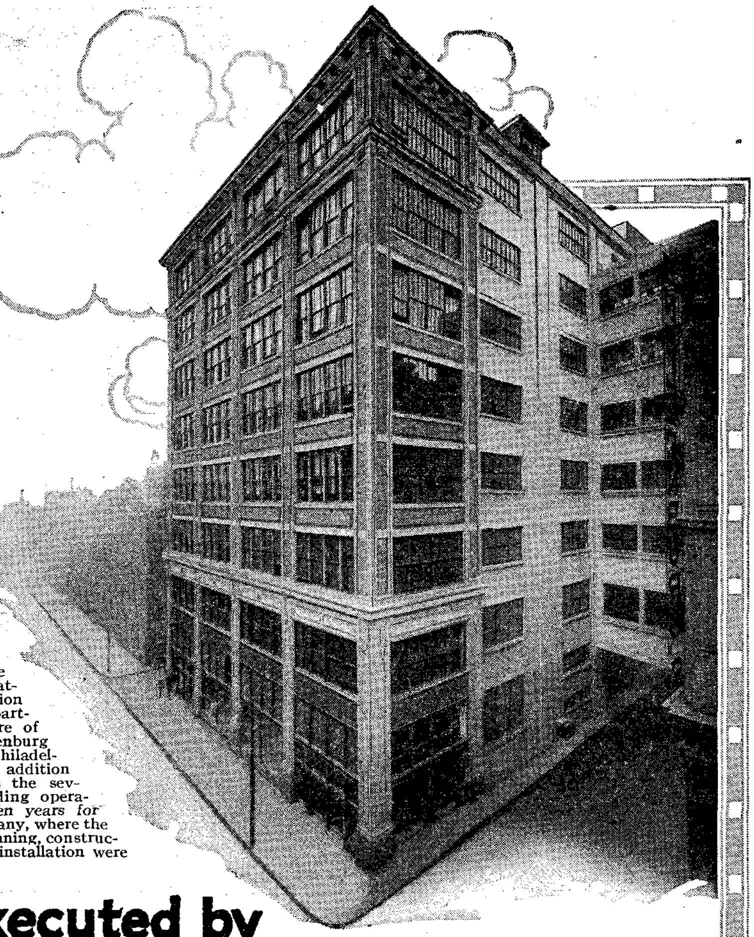
In the purchase of motor trucks, it pays to specify *Clark Equipment.* It has paid others to so specify. The proof is continual reorders of *Clark Equipped Trucks.*

CLARK

The name Clark on rear axle and wheel equipment stands for manufacturing ideals—for *accuracy* and *efficiency.*

If in doubt ask for our Reasons Why and Booklet: "Two Heads are Better than One"

CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY
BUCHANAN — MICHIGAN
Makers of Clark Rear Axles and Clark Disc Steel Wheels for Motor Trucks



This illustration shows the 1917 and latest addition to the department store of N. Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia; this addition represents the seventh building operation in ten years for this company, where the entire planning, construction and installation were

executed by

STEELE

Since 1873, N. Snellenburg & Co. has grown from a small single store, 25 x 100 feet, to its present mammoth home covering an entire city block.

What is more natural or consistent, than that N. Snellenburg & Co. should desire that the monuments of its growth and solidity should be built by a method based on the business principle that brought its own success? The Steele method assures real economy, both in the original construction of a building and the subsequent reduction of maintenance and insurance costs.

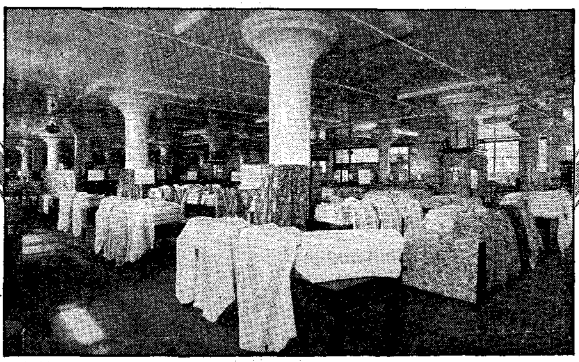
Steele service means that Steele architects make the preliminary drawings of your building; Steele engineers solve your production problems; Steele workmen do all the construction under Steele supervision and Steele mechanical experts install the machinery and power plants.

Write us for more detailed information on Steele service.

WM. STEELE & SONS COMPANY

Engineers Constructors

Philadelphia **Toronto**



Morley sings of the great silent Englishman sleeping beneath the sea:

KITCHENER

By Christopher Morley

No man in England slept, the night he died:
The harsh, stern spirit passed without a pang,
And freed of mortal clogs his message rang.
In every wakeful mind the challenge cried:
Think not of me: one servant less or more
Means nothing now: hold fast the greater thing—
Strike hard, love truth, serve England and the King!

Servant of England, soldier to the core,
What does it matter where his body fall?
What does it matter where they build the tomb?
Five million men, from Calais to Khartum,
These are his wreath and his memorial.

The sinking of the *Tuscania* brought an instant outburst of sympathy in England, one form of which was this poem in the London *Daily Chronicle:*

THE TUSCANIA DEAD

By A. W.

Cheated of triumphs in their hearts achieved,
Robbed of their part in Europe's epic stage,
These died in faith, the promise unreceived;
Felled ere they flung the gage.

Yet on their breasts a heaven of stars I see,
All that a noble cause bequeaths is theirs.
Above their tomb new western chivalry
Rides to fulfil their prayers.

The London *Times* publishes four suggestive epitaphs:

FOUR EPITAPHS

By J. M. Edmonds

For a general grave on Vimy Ridge.
You come from England; is she England still?
Yes, thanks to you that died upon this hill.

On some who died early in the day of battle.
Went the day well? we died and never knew;
But well or ill, England, we died for you.

On those who died at the Battle of Jutland.
Proud we went down, and there content we lie
'Neath English sea if not 'neath English sky.

For a village war-memorial.
Ye that live on 'mid English pastures green,
Remember us, and think what might have been.

Turning from the dead to the living, there is languishing in a German prison one whose heroism has been tried and found true. It is thus celebrated in the New York *Times:*

LIEBKNECHT IN PRISON

By Edith M. Thomas

"We Germans in Prussia have three cardinal rights: the right to be soldiers, to pay taxes, to keep our tongues between our teeth. . . . Consider well the facts: as long as the German people do not rise and enforce their own will, the assassination of the people will continue. Let thousands of voices shout: 'Down with the shameless extermination of nations! Down with those who are responsible for these crimes!'" ("In Militarism.")

Liebknecht, alone you chose the freeman's way—
You would not keep your tongue between your teeth;
Like a bright sword, whipt sudden from the sheath,
Flashed that edged word of yours in dangerous play!
Hence do you suffer civil death to-day.
Yet, for that word you did to them bequeath,
You *live*—while your compatriots, sunk beneath
A despot's will, in spiritual death delay.

What thoughts are yours—past outer sight and sound—
At heavy toil, in penal silence drear,
The while the wheel of Moloch still goes round
And men are broken on it? . . . Can you hear
(As do our Indians, stooping to the ground),
Oncoming tumult overlords must fear?

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

JUVENILE BOOKS DURING TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS

Juvenile books, or books for young readers, form an important class of our annual output of books, and an endeavor is made to show in the graphic chart printed below the exact number of titles of such books which have been published in the United States each year from 1890 to 1917, inclusive, a period of twenty-eight years.

The record might begin at an earlier date, but would hardly be of interest, as the whole number of books published in all branches of literature was very small—in fact, in 1890, when Harrison was in the White House, the grand total of all books was 4,559, of which number juvenile books were 408, or less than ten per cent., while fiction, with 1,118 titles, was 24.5 per cent. Ten years prior to this date, in 1880, when General Garfield was President, the sum total of all books was the insignificant number of 2,076.

The figures in the chart show that in 1890, juvenile books numbered 408 out of 4,559, or nearly nine per cent., and that in 1917 the number was 504, or about five per cent. of 10,060, the total of all classes. This makes it apparent that more books were published for juvenile readers in proportion to the whole number in 1890, or twenty-eight years ago, than at the present time. When the increasing ratio of population in the United States is considered, the question becomes one of curious concern—as in 1890 the population figures were 63 million and in 1917 upward of 100 million.

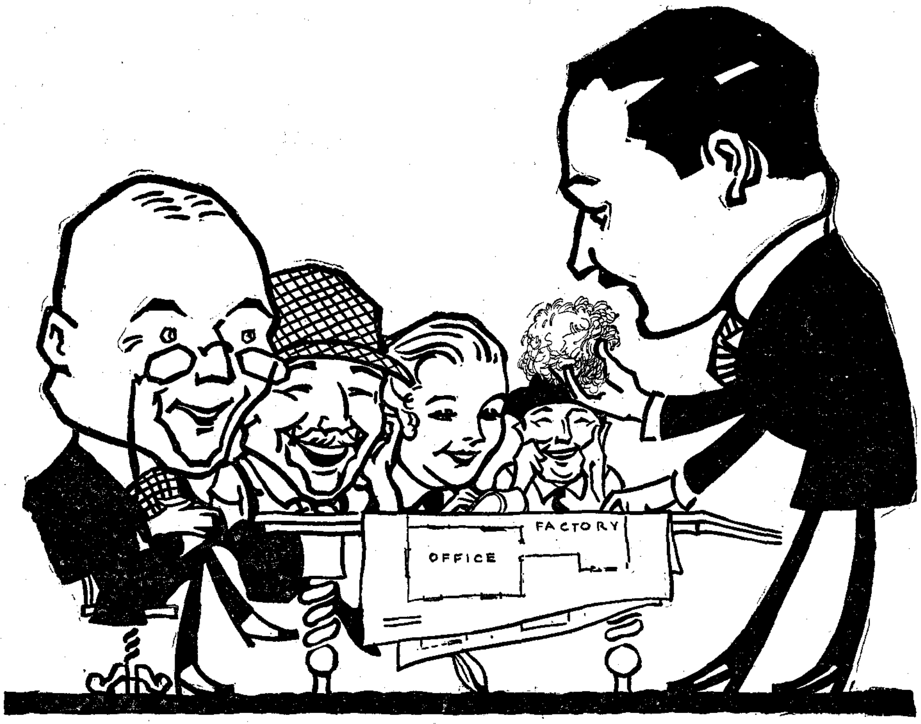
The graphic chart is easily understood as each block represents a year, and the figures thereon record the actual number of books noted as juvenile books in the statistics of that particular year, and being drawn to the same scale, the varying sizes appeal to the eye and mind with convincing force. The series of figures in circles below each block after 1902 represents the number of books written by English and other foreign authors, and a simple process of subtracting this sum from the total amount will give the number of books by native or American authors, while the figures in the upper portion of the blocks represent actual new books.

The largest number recorded in any single year was 1,010 in 1910, and this year was also the largest in total number of all classes (13,470) ever recorded. Of the 1,010 juveniles, 935 were actual new books while 75 were new editions or reissues of older books. As to authorship, 663 were by American and 347 by English or other foreign authors. The smallest year under consideration was 1896, when the whole number of juvenile books was 319 out of a total of 5,703. The varying heights of the different blocks offer some slight opportunity to note the economic, social, geographical, and literary movement in our country as reflected in the publication of books.

For instance, the year 1893 was a year of panic—crops failed, men were out of work everywhere, and Coxey's army was preparing to march across the land—these conditions cut down the publication of books in the following year from 5,134 to 4,484 and the production of juvenile books from 474 to 344. In 1907 occurred the so-called Wall Street panic, and in the following year juvenile books dropt from 603 to 461.

On the other hand, the discovery of the north pole in 1909, the south pole in 1911, and the progress made in the use of the wireless and in aerial navigation stimulated the writers of semiscientific juvenile books, and this, together with an unusually large number of books by foreign authors, made these years 1909-1910-1911 the banner ones.

No better proof can be desired of the fact that the books which are written and which are read by us are in a measure a reflection of the current events in our civic and national life than the flood of books for boys and girls in series after series, known as The Automobile Boys, The Motor



Royal's Clean Victory

OFTEN I compare an industrial organization to a laboratory compound, with each department taking the place of a vital chemical element, and every department entitled to its say in things that are done and supplies that are bought.

Royal Cotton Waste

delights the cost department by its standardization features, through its guarantee of uniform quality, even weight and 6% "tare" (wrappings). It is a staple, certain, checkable budget item.

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Royal satisfies the actual users and multiplies results by reason of its unvarying soft absorbency and infinite cleanness.

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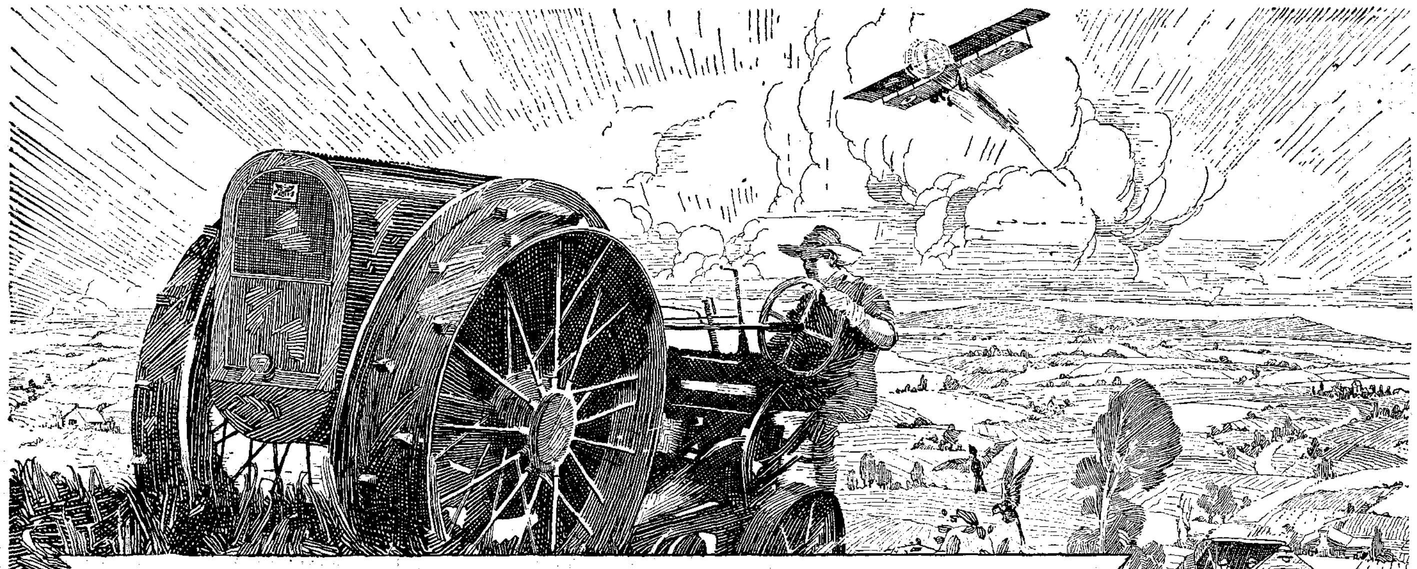

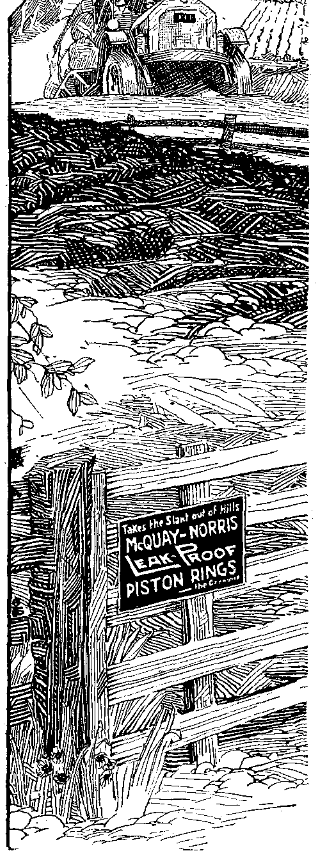

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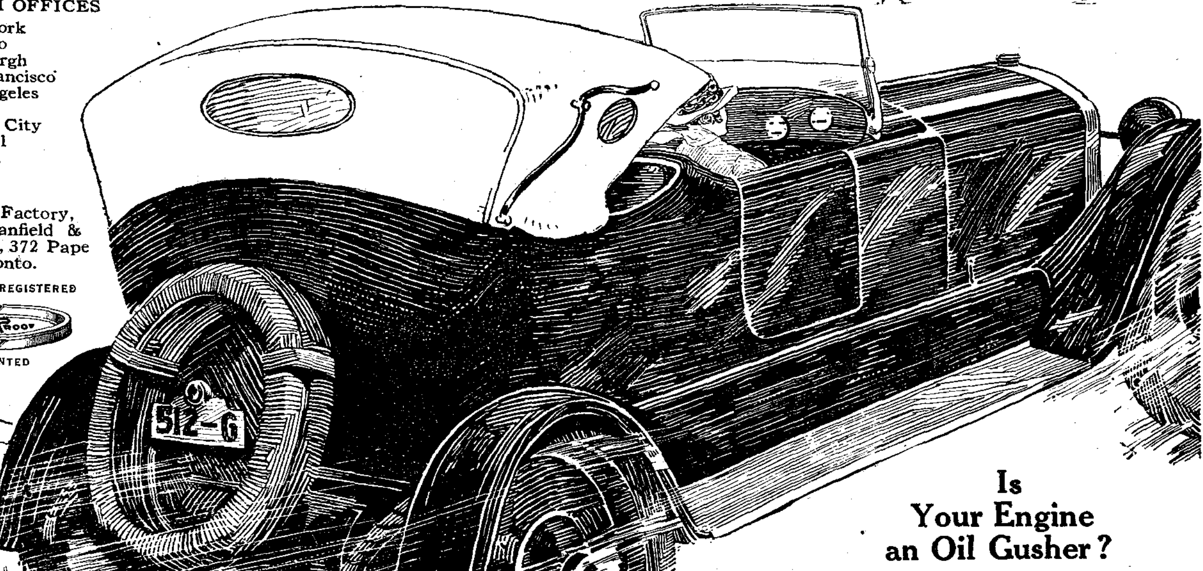

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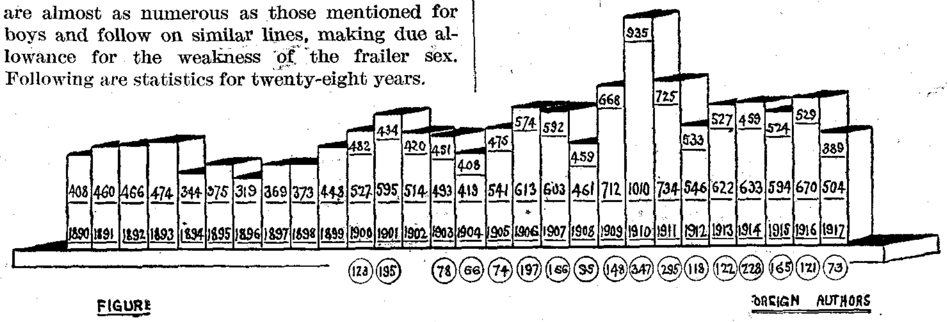
Boys, The Rover Boys, The Aeroplane Boys, The Submarine Boys, The Boy Allies, Boy Scouts, and many other titles equally suggestive of the changing times in which we live. These all appear in groups of from three or four to a score in number, and depict in glowing terms the exploits and adventures of boys of immature age in the most thrilling of situations, but mainly adapted from, and based on, the new inventions and discoveries of our own day. Books for girls are almost as numerous as those mentioned for boys and follow on similar lines, making due allowance for the weakness of the frailer sex. Following are statistics for twenty-eight years.

Whole number of juvenile books 1890 to 1917	10,793
Average per year	599
New books	9,584
New editions	1,209
American authors	7,700
Foreign authors	3,093
Total of all books, including all classes, for twenty-eight years	171,398



The above chart shows the number of juvenile books published in the United States from 1890 to 1917. It was arranged by Fred. E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C. The figures in the blocks show the total number of juvenile books issued each year.

TWO DUMAS NOVELS TRANSLATED AND RECENT NOVELS

Dumas, Alexandre. The Neapolitan Lovers and Love and Victory. Translated by R. S. Garnett. Pp. 336 and 424. New York: Brentanos. $1.40 each. Postage, 14 cents each.

No especial reason is given for a serious translation at this time by Mr. Garnett of a work by Alexandre Dumas, which originally appeared in nine volumes under the title of "La San Felice," and now appears in two volumes called, respectively, "The Neapolitan Lovers" and "Love and Victory," but it comes at a very opportune time, when we consider that history repeats itself, and that war is war the world over. This portrayal of the struggle between the Neapolitan patriots and the French, explaining the treacherous actions of the King of the two Sicilies and his queen, has much in comment and fact applicable to the present world-cataclysm.

Dumas had long cherished a desire for vengeance against the "Neapolitan Claudius and the Venetian Messalina" (Ferdinand IV. and Carolina), who had murdered his father. His desired revenge came with the holding up to the scorn of the world of all ages this blood-stained pair, whose base deeds were recorded in the secret archives of Naples and which were handed to Dumas by Garibaldi. In the opinion of the translator, this romance shows, better than any of his works, the insight, vigor, and intense power of Dumas. We all know the fascination of his dramatic and passion-portraying pen. There are times in the story when the comments and rules of war seem uncannily to fit our own war-conditions, as, for instance, General Championnet's quotation from Machiavelli:

> "The whole secret of war lies in two things, in doing whatever the enemy did not expect you to do and in allowing him to do whatever you expected him to do."

War, strategy, and intrigue give Dumas an opportunity to picture most vividly and faithfully the part played by Admiral Lord Nelson, hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, in the Neapolitan struggle, a part sometimes thought to be not wholly to his credit. We also find Sir William Hamilton and his famous adventuress wife, Emma, Lady Hamilton, prominent characters in the story. In this historical setting, Dumas depicts the life, love, and tragedy of Luisa San Felice, her lover Salvato, her husband the Chevalier San Felice, and her lovable half-brother Michael, "the fool." Luisa, as he describes her, is both saint and martyr, but she is not the only appealing figure. We admire exceedingly the Chevalier, who cheers her last hours with his love, understanding, and forgiveness, and we are touched also by the devoted love and sympathy of the banker, Andrew Baker. Very different from our modern romances is this historical romance, finished by Dumas in 1865, and his own judgment may well be ours: "A monument to the glory of Neapolitan patriotism and the shame of Bourbon tyranny. Impartial as justice, may it be as durable as bronze!"

Steel, Flora Annie. Mistress of Men. Pp. 368. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1917. $1.40.

While few are conversant with the history and rulers of India, all know the marvelous architectural wonder known as "Taj-Mahal," the tomb erected by Shah-Jehan in memory of his beloved wife, which has come to be known as one of the wonders of the world. This historical romance is closely associated with that age and is written with the alluring power of one familiar with the details of oriental life and with the fascination which always attends descriptions of Indian customs and beliefs, its extravagant and luxurious pomp, and its vivid emotional life. On the desert, in the shadow of camels, is born a girl baby, undesirable and undesired. Left in the sands, drugged, to perish, she is found by an officer of power, who unconsciously returns her to her own parents, who become prosperous through the influence of her rescuer and devoted to the little Mihr-un-nissa, later "Nurjahan, the Beautiful," "Queen of Light, the Home, and the World."

When the dissipated Prince of India saw the little "Meru" it was a case of love at first sight. To escape him, she married her warrior cousin, Ali Kul, with whom she lived twenty contented and happy years, but when the Prince became Emperor and his wife died his long-tamed passion again asserted itself and intrigue and plots caused the death of Ali and the presence of Nurjahan at court. How she becomes the Empress of India, this woman of wonderful personality, is the story's purpose to tell, and how her revenge became one of construction instead of destruction, building a kingdom and a king worthy of admiration and love. The seventeenth century has not always been kind or just in its estimate of this woman who excelled in brains as well as beauty, but the story lacks nothing of color, imagination, vivid picturesqueness, and historical background to allure and fascinate the reader.

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Atherton, Gertrude. The White Morning. Pp. 195. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

In this short novel Mrs. Atherton has drawn on her resources of vivid imagination, literary technique, and absolute faith in the power of feminism. In her apology and explanation at the end, she indicates a hope that the book may be prophetic of Germany's annihilation at the hands of her own daughters rising in revolt. Her heroine, Gisela, is a sort of Brunhilde type, a daughter of the aristocracy who has been abused, and revolts at her father's tyranny. She has become familiar with American institutions from a three years' stay in this country as governess and is embittered by an experience with a German officer whom she passionately loved—and lost. Returning to Germany as Red-Cross nurse, Gisela has another love-affair with a typical German, becomes socialistic in her tendencies, and is finally convinced by two American women, former friends, that her country, rulers, laws, and ambitions are all wrong and must be overthrown. Then follows the organization of women all over the empire, arming, uniforming, and becoming subservient to Gisela's plans. It is the irony of fate that Gisela's lover comes back to her on the eve of her great *coup*. Having yielded again to her torturing passion, she murders him and goes out in the "white morning" to lead women to victory. At the given signal Prussia is blown up, communication of all kind with the outside world is cut off, and the emperor, without a word, bows to their command to "abdicate or be given over to Great Britain." The novel is startling and original, but Mrs. Atherton has drawn some extravagant and impossible conclusions.

Ollivant, Alfred. Boy Woburn. Pp. 383. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40. Postage, 16 cents.

Here we have a stirring, human story by the author of "Bob, Son of Battle." In a horsey way it is fascinating. A lovable slip of a girl, with her association with horses, training-stables, and jockeys, has acquired her horse sense, but this has not detracted from her natural and feminine charm. The style of the story is a bit abrupt and certainly melodramatic, but the characters are balanced, well drawn, and well developed. Old Mat, Boy's father, is a typically shrewd horseman, likewise Monkey Brand, head trainer, but both are under the thumb and influence of "Mar," who was a minister's daughter, and has keen human insight. There are the usual villains, one of whom, "Joses," is perhaps overdrawn, and the likable Mr. Silver, a banker, against his will a horse-owner and lover by preference. The story is full of action, local color, and thrilling episodes. The plot hangs on the winning of the great "National" race, in which an American stable attempts to win with an American horse and an American jockey. Unfortunately, sport intrigue and well-known tricks of the racing-game are shown. The reader gets thrills and startling situations in rapid succession. Boy's resemblance to the jockey Albert and her ability to ride give a sensational turn to the story. More than one reader will be fooled by the unique situation at the finish. It is a love-story, a horse-story, and a good story.

White, Stewart Edward. Simba. Pp. 332. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40. Postage, 16 cents.

Mr. White's African stories have become widely known through the medium of a well-known weekly publication and this is one of the most readable. Each chapter gives a phase of the life of "Simba" or experiences that, directly or indirectly, have an influence on that life. The little naked native, as we see him first, the son of a powerful native chief, had neither name nor status, but an act of bravery in the face of sudden danger causes Culbertson, an ivory hunter, explorer, and English officer, to give him recognition. The boy takes the name of "Simba" (Lion) and devotes himself whole-heartedly to "Kingozi," as the natives call him. Sport of more than one variety characterizes these pages. We are privileged to read of native simplicity and childishness, superstitions and loyalty, habits and customs. Mr. White is an authority on African conditions and tells in fascinating story-form of the establishment of English outposts, and thrilling hunting of lions, elephants, and other African game. "Simba" is an interesting character, taciturn but determined, until he becomes gun-bearer to his beloved "Kingozi". It is a book of travel, adventure, and enlightening African experience.

Nepean, Mrs. Evan. My Two Kings. (A Novel of *the Stuart Restoration.*) Pp. 473. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This is an imaginative reconstruction of the days of the "Merry Monarch," Charles II., by one who claims to be the reincarnation of the monarch's cousin, Charlotte Stuart. Thus it gives an intimate touch to historical truths and relates inner scenes and secrets which the author hopes will make the reader forget the harsher verdicts of history against Charles and James of Monmouth — her "Two Kings." It is an absorbing account of a kindlier and more decent side of these two much condemned royalties. It describes fascinating scenes in the every-day life of a royal court, but, while the author frankly acknowledges the faults and foibles of the king she adored and "understood" him, "The King can do no wrong," she thought. She not only condoned, but sometimes assisted, her beloved cousins in their pursuit of "happiness." It is really a rhapsody on Charles and Monmouth, the oft "misunderstood and misjudged," but when remembering the lax morals of that day, we should judge with more clemency. The vivid style, sincerity, and apparent perfect visualization of the writer give us a story of love and adventure of real charm in a historical setting which takes for granted our knowledge and interest. The author paints court-scenes of passion and intrigue, tragedy and comedy, with a dramatic brush.

Fuller, Henry B. On the Stairs. Pp. 265. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Novelty is prominent in this story. Mr. Fuller has broken away from conventional bounds, both in theme and in style, varying the record of a rising young man with a counterweight hero, so to speak, in the person of the young plutocrat, unable, through his innate lack of ability and stable stamina, to hold the position into which he was born. Raymond Prince and Johnny McComas pass each other "On the Stairs," first in school-days, when "Johnny speaks humbly, Raymond carelessly"; later at public functions, when Johnny has, in turn, his own, later his friend's wife on his arm; and finally on the marble staircase of the Mid-Continent National Bank when the wealthy and successful Johnny passes the self-effacing and colorless failure — Raymond. The author takes the reader into his confidence in a chatty, intimate style, analytical and satirical, occasionally breaking out into more melodramatic scenes which he discards with, "I might, but I won't," and damns his "friend Raymond" with faint praise. Raymond's character, disagreeable tho it is, is revealed with the appreciation of a thinker, and its ineffectiveness, its vacillating quality, and the dreaming inutility stand baldly out in the light of criticism, but his priggishness, wilful blindness, and snobbish smugness have little that attracts the reader. By contrast, Johnny is immeasurably the gainer, even in his aggressive achievements in real estate, his social recognition, mundane wealth, and family ties. The weddings births, deaths, and divorces that united and separate the two families are graphically described and combine to make a dramatic and interesting novel.

Cervantes, Miguel de. Rinconete and Cortadillo. Translated by Mariano J. Lorente. Pp. 152. Boston: Four Seas Publishing Company. $1.50.

The preface to this volume, by Mr. Graham, and the introduction, by the translator, are almost as entertaining as the little story itself, which has been little known in English. Mr. Lorente is sure his translation is the best available and has little use for those who have preceded him. His superiority we are inclined to grant him, since he is a native Spaniard. To get the full force and charm of the whimsical little story, one should understand the small literary digs, satirical allusions, and general fun which are conveyed to the reader by well-chosen words of double meaning. Mr. Lorente locates the writing of this tale as in Seville, in 1597. While he takes exception to the word "exemplary" in describing it, he acknowledges that "nothing of its kind has ever been written which surpasses it," and "it is a most finished example of realistic literature, a wonderful pen-picture, Preraffaelistic in its details and faultless in its vivid coloring. Briefly, the story is of a band of thieves under a chief, Monipodio, who are not ordinary criminals, but roam Seville at will and take commissions from the churchgoing population, whose dirty work they do, circumstances which give a rare opportunity for satire. The entire book abounds in sparkling gaiety, and gives a series of pictures, true to life, in which "esthetic tolerance glosses over everything there is of ugly and criminal in the world, without being a detriment to morality, and converts the novel into an amusing and witty performance."

Tobenkin, Elias. *The House of Conrad.* Pp. 375. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

This story evidences deep and serious thought on the opportunities as well as responsibilities of the foreigner in this country, the errors he has made as well as the unfortunate attitude toward him which his mistakes have created. It is less a novel than the history and development of an idea, describing the life-story of Gottfried Conradi, or Conrad, who comes to this country full of socialistic enthusiasm, determined to found his home, "a house of Conrad," as a monument to his ideals, theories, and achievements. His life's story is told graphically from the birth of his first child, through his struggles, disappointments, success, and failure. We see the son grow up, and in turn go through great vicissitudes of fortune, and then the lives of the grandchildren. Always there is a thread of tragedy running in and out of these lives until we find them in the great West, homesteading, having become Amer-

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The report from thousands of earlier cars as made by private owners also helped in showing what was necessary to make the Super-Six what we believe the present series to be—the most enduring car in the world.

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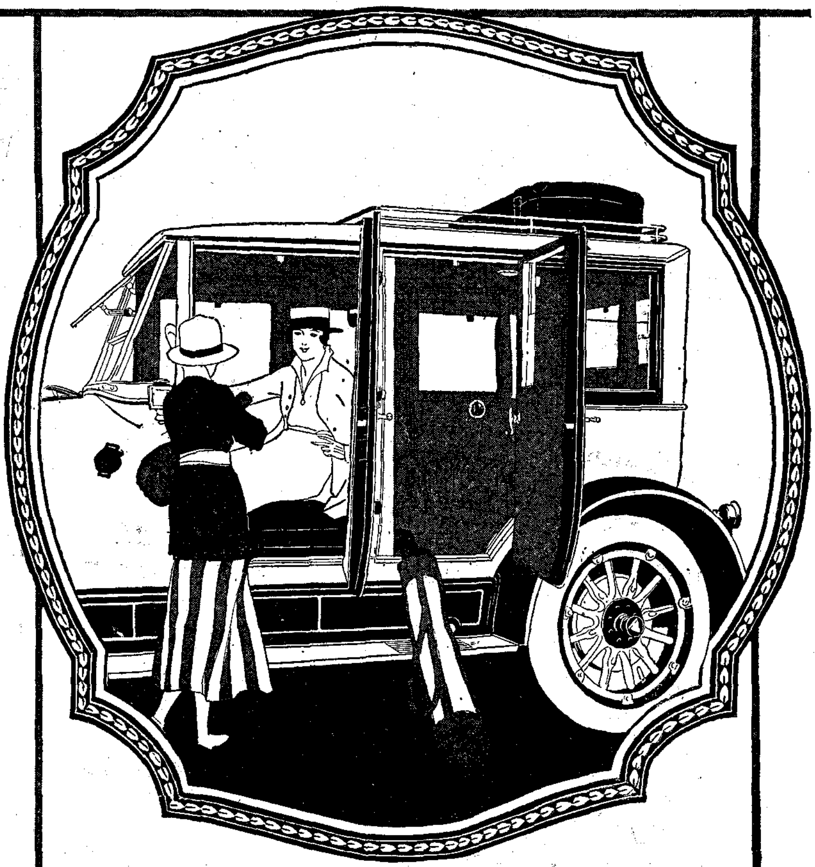

Here you see the Super-Six Touring Limousine in use either as a smart Sedan which the woman owner can drive, or as a limousine in which the liveried chauffeur sits at the wheel.

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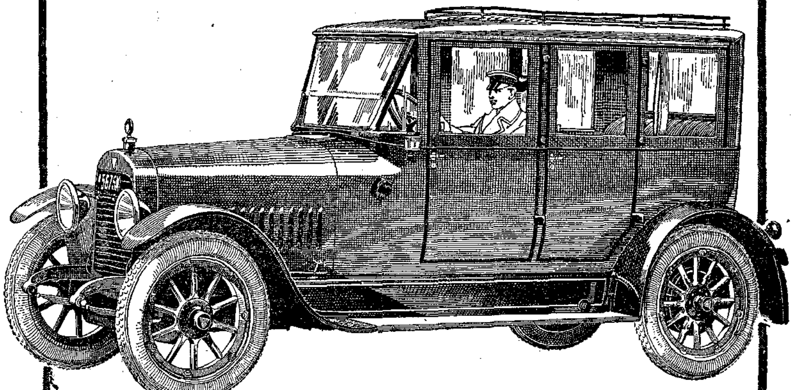

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Meat Costs 10 Times as Much

Madam, here are some facts which deserve your attention in these days of high food cost.

First, let us compare foods by calories—the energy value—the general unit of nutrition.

Quaker Oats yields 1810 calories per pound.
Meats, eggs, fish and chicken—ten kinds of them—average 750 calories per pound.

Then let us compare them by cost—

Quaker Oats costs 5 cents per 1000 calories.
Those same ten kinds of meats, eggs, fish and chicken average 48 cents per 1000 calories.
That's almost ten times as much.

Comparisons based on prices current at time of writing.

In flesh-building elements Quaker Oats is practically the same as lean meat. In lime it is ten times as rich. In phosphorus Quakers Oats supply three times as much as beef. And all the beef and iron mixture you could drink at a dose would not supply so much available iron as a dish of Quakers Oats.

So Quaker Oats—at one-tenth the cost—vastly excels by every food measure. It is the supreme food in all-round nutrition and flavor. It is the age-famed food for energy and growth. Make it your basic food. Make it the entire breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods to add flavor.

Quaker Oats

Flaked From Queen Grains Only
13c and 32c Per Package
Except in Far West and South

ican in speech, customs, ideals, and thought, when only come happiness and peace. The family development works out through socialist mistakes. The author describes labor troubles, strikes, and touches on political abuses, social wrongs, inequalities, and injustices, but it all spells AMERICANISM in its highest form. One truth stands out above all—"A stranger in a new country is like a child in a new world and much must be forgiven until the child grows up. What people don't understand, they are hostile to." It is also true that the business of the reformer is to break ground and sow seed for new ideas—to start things. The finishing, life must accomplish.

OUR FAMILY LIFE AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Calhoun, Arthur W. (Ph. D.) A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present. Vol. II. From Independence through the Civil War. 8vo, pp. 390. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The first volume of this important work, coming down to the War of Independence, was noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 17, 1917. The present volume covers the period of the expansion of the States, the settlement of the Middle and Far West and the Pacific Coast, the development of slavery, and the beginning of huge industrial unfolding, through the break and the reunion of the country in the Civil War. The first chapter pictures the conditions which favored early marriage and large families because land was abundant, the making of a home merely a matter of clearing land and building a cabin, when, consequently, women became grandmothers at twenty-seven. The results of differing conditions, however, soon began to show even in the United States, since there was early a marked contrast in the fecundity of New England families and those of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Domesticity in the West was fostered by the need of protection against Indians and the distances between settlements. Somewhat of laxness developed in the situation; the independence of children and the growing freedom in the choice of a mate became marked, while the civil rite often superseded that of the Church. On the other hand, divorce in many parts—especially in the North and West—became easier and the instances more numerous.

One result was the subordination of women in the married state, tied down with the care of a large family. And this extended even to legal relations, where the woman was handicapped and under control of her husband. Yet the very situation which made woman so desirable under pioneer conditions tended to her emancipation during the middle of the nineteenth century, and in 1848 the Seneca Convention of Woman's Rights was held.

One of the interesting features in this volume is the exhibition of the difference between the stricter notions and care of the daughters in the South and growing laxity in the North. The break that came over the slavery question was due to other causes besides the holding of slaves; there was a difference in ideals, especially as to sex-relations, that was rooted in the foundations of society. Other characteristics portrayed in clear outline are the effect of the new industrial order in the engagement of whole families in the mills, when children from ten years old upward went with their parents to the mills; also the effect of slavery upon the sex-morality of both whites and blacks. It seems hardly credible that comely black women were bought and sold with the prospects of breeding children for sale in the slave-markets as one of the determining factors in the price asked and paid. And a mixture of white blood enhanced values! A dark picture is painted of the miscegenation, concubinage, and worse, which accompanied slavery. On the other hand, the South, more ecclesiastical in its ideas of marriage, repelled as a thing of horror the growing radicalism of the North.

As one reads and rereads these fascinating volumes, however well informed as to the history of his country, he finds himself possest of a more comprehensive and deeper insight into that history than he would have thought possible. Fourteen pages of bibliography reveal the vast amount of reading that has gone into the making of this single volume. And it is reading that is well digested into an ordered narrative that is as pellucid as the atmosphere. Dr. Calhoun has produced a work of first rank as a contribution to our history, and yet it is as interesting as a romance. Indeed, one is led to pronounce the development through which he leads us one of the great romances of history.

JOHN C. VAN DYKE'S BOOK ON THE DESERT

Van Dyke, John C. The Desert: Further Studies in Natural Appearances. With illustrations from photographs by J. Smeaton Chase. Pp. 233. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

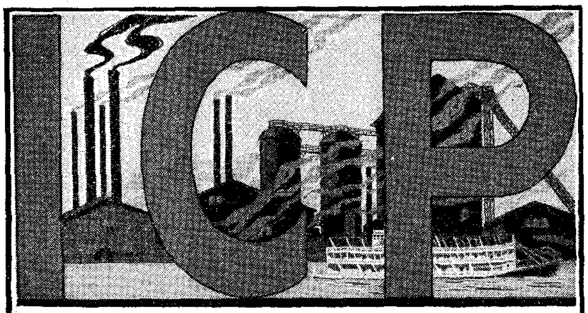
Whoever has not seen the American Desert, in some part of it, under some of its aspects, will probably think this book a collection of extravagances or an extended idealization. At least, if the present reviewer had not often beheld portions of that remarkable region, this might have been his opinion. With a quickened mass of kaleidoscopic memories rising before him, it is easy to see more in these pages, and in their thirty-three photographic illustrations, than the mere beauty of description, for which Mr. Van Dyke should be commended, and of the pictures which Mr. Smeaton secured:

"Perhaps I can tell you something of what I have seen in these two years of wandering," says Mr. Van Dyke; "but I shall never be able to tell you the grandeur of these mountains, nor the glory of color that wraps the burning sands at their feet. We shoot arrows at the sun in vain; yet still we shoot. And so it is that my book is only an excuse for talking about the beautiful things in this desert world that stretches down the Pacific Coast, and across Arizona and Sonora. The desert has gone a-begging for a word of praise these many years. It never had a sacred poet; it has in me only a lover."

But the lover almost insures the poet. To prove how nearly the poet asserts himself, one could quote many fine passages, describing color, and form, and atmosphere. The lover is a painter, surely; and often he becomes the philosopher, as instance this:

"The accomplishments of Columbus, of Cortez, of Coronado, were great; but what of those who first ventured out upon these sands and erected missions almost in the heart of the desert, who single-handed coped with dangers from man and nature, and who lived and died without the slightest hope of reward here on earth? Has not the sign of the cross cast more men in heroic mold than ever the glitter of the crown or the flash of the sword?"

So the desert can teach real truths; and this chronicler of it has learned them. The desert can supply much valuable information; and it does this through



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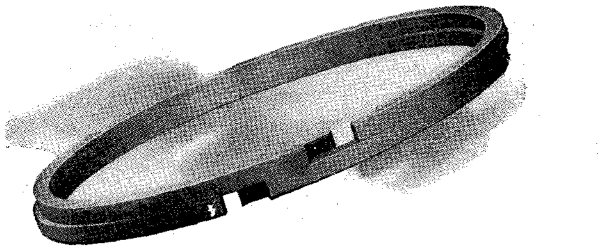
This principle utilizes the average combined pressure of two oppositely acting but united rings, and makes possible a closure assuring a double surface gas-and-oil-tight joint during the entire life of the ring.



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Reduction of Friction Losses
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More Power at Less Operating Cost

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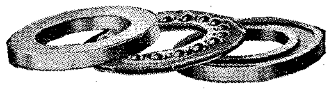

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Mr. Van Dyke's book. Since its first publication, in 1901, the book has passed through several printings; and now this illustrated edition comes forth in eloquent testimony to the popularity of a work describing a region not supposedly popular.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

Johnson, Emory R., Ph.D., Sc.D., and Huebner, Grover G., Ph.D. Principles of Ocean Transportation. Illustrated with half-tones, maps, and diagrams. Pp. 513. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net. Postage 16 cents.

In this the latest addition to "Appletons' Railroad Series," Dr. Emory R. Johnson has had the collaboration of Dr. Grover G. Huebner. It is intended for individual study or for classroom use. Until its appearance there was no single volume to which the college student, the steamship man, and the shipper could turn "for a description of ocean carriers and their services, an account of ocean conferences, an explanation of ocean rates and fares, and a discussion of the principles and practises of government aid and regulation of ocean shipping." Supplying this lack, the volume would seem indispensable to several classes of persons, especially at this time, when problems of transportation are so persistent and the outreach of commerce is more and more extended. Part I considers the ocean transportation system, and gives a comprehensive history of ocean carriers—the sailing vessel and the steamship; classifies and describes the various forms of ocean craft; describes the several ship canals of the world; and treats of ocean ports and terminals. The range of its treatment in general may be gathered from this particular paragraph under the latter head:

> "A city located as New York is, at the head of a bay and also on a large river, has the most favorable location possible. The maritime commerce of New York, coastwise and foreign, exceeds that of any other port of the world. The traffic territory of New York City extends west nearly to the Missouri River, and when the city is connected with the Great Lakes by a waterway that will accommodate barges carrying 2,500 to 3,000 tons of cargo, and is thereby given better facilities for inland navigation than those now possest by Rotterdam and Hamburg, New York will be able to take far greater advantage, than is possible under present conditions, of the development of the vast inland tributary territory."

Part II covers ocean freight service, passenger and mail service, express service and marine insurance. Part III considers the organization of ocean carriers and their relations with one another and the public, freight-rates, passenger-fares, etc.; and Part IV deals fully with Federal aid, general navigation laws, Federal and State regulation, port and terminal charges, the mercantile marine policy of our Government, the condition of the American shipping industry, and the entire merchant marine question. Under these different captions a vast amount of practical information is afforded, involving the commercial welfare of our entire American people.

THE MAKING OF PHYSICIANS

Cabot, Richard C., M.D. Training and Rewards of the Physician. Pp. 153. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1918. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

In this, the latest addition to "Lippincott's Training Series," we find the wise conclusions of a distinguished physician who magnifies with justice his calling. He discusses "The Preparation of the Physician," "Helps and Hindrances of the Doctor's Development," and "The Rewards," in a manner that must profit any young man who proposes to study medicine. The book should serve also the young man who would succeed along other lines. Much of Dr. Cabot's wisdom can be applied to every line of effort that seeks success. After considering "Conditions of Failure in Practise," and admitting, wisely, that "success and failure are not the most important things in the world," he passes to "Factors of Success," and says:

> "I remember once asking an old practitioner, just before I entered practise, how any one ever got any patients. His answer has been very widely verified in what I have seen of medical success. He said: 'One gets more patients by being faithful to the few one has.'"

Dr. Cabot is frank in all his statements, and gives credit for good in many things formerly tabued by his profession. He is equally free to deny credit, when credit is not deserved, as this extract will show:

> "The majority of Americans who have gone to Europe in recent years for general medical improvement have, I think, wasted their time. A good many have told me so. Later on, after one has been in practise some time and has come, through reading, to know some special point on which the personal contact with a particular man in Europe is essential (and attainable) as a step in one's growth—a dash across the sea for a few weeks is sometimes worth while. But no more of the months and years in German clinics. To-day that is waste scientifically and sometimes harmful in other ways. To witness, without protest, such inhuman and brutal treatment of patients as is common in German clinics is not, I believe, innocuous to postgraduates. German brutality and callousness are as notable in peace as they are in war, tho we medical men have said all too little about them in the past."

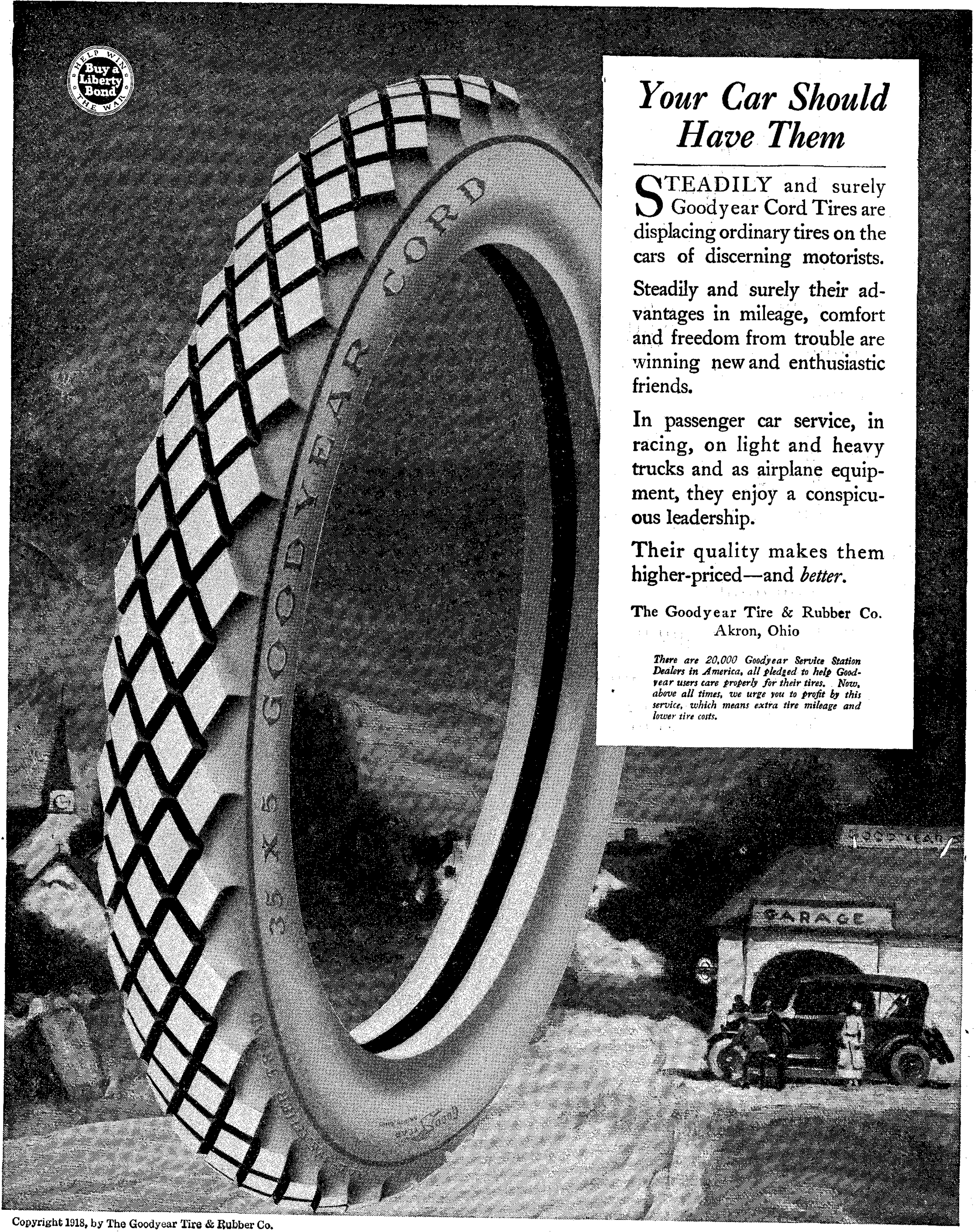
Dr. Cabot magnifies his calling, as we have said, but he does it with care and with admirable spirit. In his final pages on "Rewards," he says:

> "If there is any power that a doctor does not need in his business I do not know it. If there is any man who can say with earnestness that he 'counts nothing human foreign to him,' then surely medicine is the job for him, the path along which he can find the goal of his desire. For nothing human is foreign to the work of a doctor—not the lowest or the highest in our nature, not the best or the worst, the most realistic and minute, not the most scientific and modern, not the most classical and permanent."

His final conclusions are thus declared:

> "The deeper and more permanent hungers of the human race, to search for truth and to spread it, to love and serve our fellows and to know God, also find their natural expression and development in the practise of medicine. It is not a lucrative pursuit. It brings few to fame and renown. It is hard work, never finished in any eight or eighteen hours a day. But its rewards, as I see them, are beyond those of any other profession."

Oh, You Springtime!—Love, as *The Commercial Appeal* reminds us, makes the world go round. And when a fellow has an ingrowing attack he doesn't give a hoop-pole whether she's going round backward or forward as long as he can swap a dollar box of candy for a $11,000 smile. —*Macon Daily Telegraph.*



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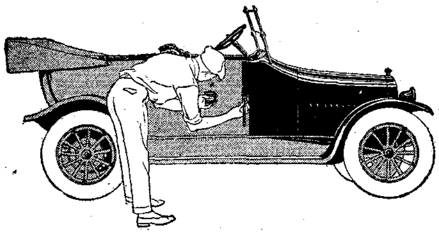

"She looks fine, Bill— but how about that trip tomorrow?"

"DON'T worry—you'll be taking my dust as usual."

"Nonsense! Last time my car was painted, I couldn't use it for a week. You and the Missus better pack in with us."

"No thanks! I'll be sounding my horn in front of your house at 9:30 sharp. I'm using a new enamel—'Murphy Da-cote.' It isn't exactly new, at that, for over half the makers of fine cars use Murphy materials for finish. On account of the war and labor shortage, Murphy has put up a line of quick, easy, reliable enamels with which car owners can paint their own cars. It dries overnight."

"Say! that's what I call sensible war-time economy. You'll save fifty dollars and have practically a new car. The enamel must be good—Murphy leads in the varnish trade. Is the painting hard work?"

"It's fun for me. This is the first painting job I ever tackled, but I seem to be getting away with it. This enamel flows on like cream—doesn't leave any brush marks."

Da-cote produces a glossy, hard, elastic finish which weather exposure, road grime, grease and constant washing will not injure. It dries overnight.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FIRST AMERICAN ARTILLERY-ACTION AS SEEN IN THE NIGHT FROM A TREE-TOP

FROM an exceptional vantage-point, as he describes it, Floyd Gibbons, the American war-correspondent, witnessed the first American concentrated artillery-action in France. The point chosen as their target by the United States gunners was a part of the German lines comprising two small salients. With an orderly acting as his guide the correspondent left the headquarters of an artillery battalion just before midnight, and in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, which he dates "At the Front with the Guns," he writes:

> Half an hour's walk and O'Neil, the guide, led me off the road into a darker tunnel of overlaced boughs, where we walked on the ties of the narrow-gage railroad that conveys the heavy shells from the road to the guns. We passed through several gun-pits and stopt in front of a huge *abris* built entirely above ground.
>
> Its walls and roof must have been between five and seven feet thick and were made from layers of logs, sand-bags, railroad iron, and slabs of concrete reenforced with steel. It looked impenetrable.
>
> "Battery commander's headquarters," O'Neil said to me as we entered a small, hot room lighted by two oil-lamps and a candle. Three officers were working on sheets of figures on two large map-tables. Two wooden bunks, one above the other, and two posts supporting the low ceiling constituted the other meager contents of the room. A young officer looked up from his work and O'Neil saluted and addrest him.
>
> "The major sent me up with this correspondent. He said you could let him go wherever he could see the fun, and that you are not responsible for his safety." O'Neil caught the captain's smile at the closing remark and withdrew. Captain H. showed me the map.
>
> "Here we are," he said, indicating a spot with his finger, "and here's what we are aiming at to-night. There are two places you can stay to see the fun. You can stay in this shelter and hear the sound of it, or you can go up a little farther front to this point and mount the platform in our observation-tree.
>
> "In this *abris* you are safe from splinters and shrapnel, but a direct hit would wipe it out. In the tree you are exposed to direct hits and splinters from near-by bursts, but at least you can see the whole show. It's the highest point around here and overlooks the whole sector."
>
> I sensed that the captain expected a busy evening and looked forward with no joy to possible interference from a questioning visitor, so I chose the tree.
>
> "All right," he said. "You have a helmet and gas-mask, I see. Now, how's your watch? Take the right time off mine. We have just synchronized ours with headquarters. 'Zero' is one o'clock. You had better start now."

Calling another orderly—whom Gibbons describes only as "having a German name."—the Captain dismissed them and returned to his figures, while the correspondent and his new guide made their way through a small wood to a group of men standing in the dark near a large tree. They were observers, signal linemen, and runners. Gibbons writes:

I inquired who were to be my comrades in the tree-top and three presented themselves. One said his name was Pat Guahn, the second gave his as Peter Griffin, and the third acknowledged Mike Stanton. I introduced myself, and Griffin said, "I see we are all from the same part of Italy."

At twenty minutes to one we started up the tree, mounting by rudely constructed ladders that led from one to the other of the four rustic-fashioned platforms. We reached the top breathless and with no false impressions about the stability of our swaying perch.

The tree-top seemed to be the tallest in the forest and nothing interfered with our forward view. The platform was a bit shaky, and Guahn put my thought to words and music by softly singing:

Rock-a-by baby, in the tree-top,
When the shell comes the runners all flop.
When the shell busts, good-by to our station,
We're up in a tree, bound for damnation.

The compass gives us north and we locate in the darkness the approximate sweep of the front lines. Guahn is looking for the flash of a certain German gun, and it will be his duty to keep his eyes trained through the fork of a certain marked twig within arm's reach.

"If she speaks we want to know it," Guahn says. "I can see her from here when she flashes, and there's another man who can see her from another place. You see we get an intersection of angles on her, and then we know where she is just as tho she had sent her address. Two minutes later we drop a card on her and keep her warm."

"Is that the gun from Russia we heard about?" Griffin asked.

"No," Guahn replied. "We are not looking for her from this station. Besides, she isn't Russian. She was made by the British, used by the Russians, and captured by the Germans and used by them against Americans. We have found pieces of her shell, and they all have an English trade-mark on them. She fires big eight-inch stuff."

Quite a casual conversation, considering it was being carried on in a swaying tree-top that might at any moment be sheared off by a German shell. Now and then the chatter of a machine gun is heard, and at intervals a star shell bursts, is suspended for a moment in the air, and then dies away. All is quiet in the tree-top until Gibbons looks at the illuminated face of his watch and finds that it is within three minutes of "zero." There is the clank of the breech of one of the near-by guns as it closes on a shell, and then:

Two flashes and two reports — the barest distinguishable interval—and the black horizon belches red. From extreme left to extreme right the flattened proscenium in front of us glows with the ghastliness of the Broecken.

Waves of light flush the dark vault above like the night sky over South Chicago's blast furnaces. The heavens reflect the glare. The flashes range in color from blinding yellow to the softest tints of pink. They seem to form them-

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SHOULDERS of STRENGTH
MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD
MORE RUBBER WHERE IT SHOULD BE
AJAX TIRES

More Rubber Where It Should Be

Tire mileage depends largely on rubber distribution—not *how much rubber goes into a tire,* but *where it is distributed.*

By means of a special patented feature—Shoulders of Strength—scientific distribution of rubber is accomplished in Ajax tires. See these shoulders, reinforcing both sides of the tread. They put *more rubber where it should be*—give Ajax tires *more tread on the road.* Friction is evenly distributed so that wear cannot center and quickly grind through to the fabric.

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The body of Pye-Musselman Cords is composed of thousands of finely twisted, pliant cords hand-laid in a cushion of pure Para rubber. Extra reinforcing of these cords with a layer of fabric makes the tire tough as hickory, yet fast as a tempered spring.

They can't be beat anywhere. The very fact that racing is the hardest endurance test you can give a tire and that P-M Cords are better than all others on the track—is the very reason why you should have them on your wheel.

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Send for Champions' Record Book

containing photo reproductions of the Speed Kings in riding costume, also their records for all distances. Book also contains other valuable information for bicyclists.

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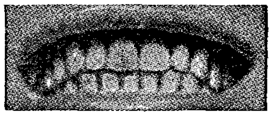
1028 Pye Street Jonesboro, Indiana

ALL STAINS REMOVED



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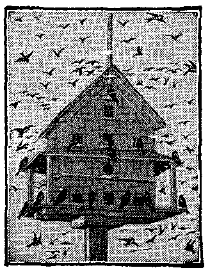

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> selves from strange combinations of greens and mauves and lavenders.
>
> The sharp, shattering crash of the guns reaches our ears almost on the instant. The forest shakes and our tree-top sways with the slam of the heavies close by. The riven air whimpers from the husky whispering of the rushing metal bolts passing above us.
>
> "There's whole blacksmith shops sailing over our head on the way to Germany," Pat Guahn speaks in my ear. "I guess the Dutchman sure knows how to call for help. He doesn't care for that first wallop, and he thinks he'd like about half a million reserves from the Russian front."
>
> "That darkness out in No Man's Land don't make no hit with him, either," Stanton contributes. "He's got it lit up so bright, I'm homesick for Broadway."
>
> "Listen to them babies busting," says Griffin. "I'm betting them ground-hogs is sure hunting their holes right now and trying to dig clear through to China."
>
> But the German front line in the sector selected for the concentration is not the only locality that is receiving unsolicited attention. Enemy gun-positions far behind the lines are being plastered with high explosives and anesthetized with gas-shells.
>
> So effective is the American artillery neutralization of the German batteries that it is between fifteen and twenty minutes before the first enemy gun replies to the terrific barrage. And tho expected, the German counter-barrage fails totally to materialize.
>
> In our tree-top we wait momentarily for the enemy's counter-shelling, but the retaliation does not develop. When occupying an exposed position the suspense of waiting for an impending blow increases in tenseness as the delay continues and the expectations remain unrealized.
>
> Without desiring to be unreasonable, one even prays for the speedy delivery of the blow in the same way that the man with aching tooth urges the dentist to speed up and have it over with.
>
> "Why don't they come back at us?" Griffin asks. "I've had myself all tuned up for the last twenty minutes to have a leg torn off and be thankful. I hate this waiting stuff."
>
> "Keep your shirt on, Pete," Stanton remarks. "Give 'em a chance to get their breath and come out of their holes. That barrage drove 'em down a couple hundred feet into the ground and they haven't any elevators to come up on. We'll hear from 'em soon enough."

They did, but it was little more than a whisper compared with what the Huns were receiving. But after a time, through the firing, could be heard the throaty gurgling of the sirens. The gas-attack was on. The *Globe* correspondent writes:

> The alarm started on our right and spread from station to station through the woods. We adjusted the respirators and turned our muffled faces toward the firing line.
>
> "Looks like the party is over," came the muffled remark from the masked figure beside me. The cannonading was dying down appreciably. The blinking line of lights in front of us grew less.
>
> A terrific upward blast of red and green flames from the ground close to our tree reminded us that one heavy still remained under firing orders. The flash seen through the forest revealed in intricate tracings the intertwining limbs and branches of the trees. It presented the appearance of a spread of strong black lace held at arm's length in front of a glowing grate.
>
> From German lines an increased number of flares shot skyward, and as cannon cracks ceased, save for isolated booms, the enemy machine guns could be heard at work, riveting the night with sprays of lead and sounding for all the world like a scourge of hungry woodpeckers.
>
> "God help any of the doughboys that are going up against any of that stuff," Griffin observed through his mask.
>
> "Don't worry about our doughboys," Stanton replied. "They are all safe in their trenches now. That's most likely the reason why our guns were ordered to lay off. I guess Fritzie got busy with his typewriters too late."
>
> I descended the tree, leaving my companions to wait for the orders necessary for their departure. Unfamiliar with the unmarked paths of the forest and guided only as to general directions, I made my way through the trees some distance in search of the road back from the front.
>
> A number of mud- and water-filled shell-holes intervened to make the exertion greater, and consequently the greater demand upon lungs for air. After floundering several kilometers through a strange forest with a gas-mask on, one begins to appreciate the temptation that comes to tear off the stifling nose-bag and risk asphyxiation for just one breath of fresh air.
>
> A babel of voices in the darkness to one side guided me to log huts, where I learned from a sentry that the gas scare had just been called off. Continuing on the road, I collided head-on in the darkness with a walking horse. Its rider swore and so did I, with slightly the advantage over him as his head was still encased.
>
> I told him the gas-alarm was off and he tore away the mask with a sigh of relief. I left him while he was removing the horse's gas-mask.

HOW CAREY BLOCKED THE GERMAN BLOW AT AMIENS

HOW Carey stopt the gap and blocked the German rush on Amiens will be written large in the history of the great war.

"Die where you stand rather than give way," was the call of Joffre to his French soldiers on the eve of the battle of the Marne.

Joffre knew the French. They did not yield.

"Every position must be held to the last man."

These were the words of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig addrest to "All Ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders" when the Germans were pounding the British lines in an effort to separate the French from the British forces and rush on to the Channel ports.

And Haig knows his British as Joffre knew the French, knows they will battle to the end with their backs against a wall. And that bulldog spirit that has ever marked them as fighting men was never better exemplified than by Brigadier-General Sandeman Carey, who blocked the way to Amiens in the early days of the fighting on the Somme.

It was on the sixth day of the great

Somebody is mistaken

If all tires are called "best"—how are you going to choose yours?

WHEN each of fifty different tire manufacturers claims that his is "the best tire on earth,"—somebody surely is mistaken.

As a matter of fact, there are a number of pretty fairly good tires manufactured and some are better than others.

The user of the tire, and not the manufacturer, is the one to decide which of the many has given him lowest cost per mile.

There are some thousands of satisfied users of Sterling Tires—users whose experience has proven *at least for them* that Sterlings are best.

From this we deduce that there are some additional thousands who, if they tried out Sterling Tires, would have the same experience and the same opinion.

As tire manufacturers go, we are a comparatively small concern—we do not aspire to be the largest in the world, either this year or in any future year. During 1918 we shall make about 250,000 Sterling Tires, and one-third of these are already sold, most of them to people who have used Sterling Tires in the past and therefore know exactly what they are buying.

What one user says

Recently we were privileged to see a letter written by one of our customers who operates over 600 cars, in which he said: "We do not hesitate for one moment in saying to you that in all our dealings with the Sterling Tire Corporation we find them entirely fairminded, just, and ever anxious to co-operate with us in every possible way. As far as we know, this is their policy to one and all. The Sterling Tires being furnished to this company are strictly hand-made. Having conducted exhaustive tests with tires of divers makes, we are in a position to state most authoritatively that Sterling Tires are filling our requirements better and giving complete satisfaction. We know that a 6,000 mile Sterling Tire, inflated with sufficient air and used under proper conditions, will give more than its guaranteed mileage."

Other users of Sterling Tires say pretty much the same thing. Continuous, year-after-year performance on fleets of from 6 to 600 business cars is evidence that Sterling Tires are at least good, honest, serviceable tires. They may or may not be the "best on earth," but they surely give their users high mileage at low cost.

Saving mileage from the scrap-heap

We have put most of our selling effort on concerns which use cars for business purposes. As we have learned the requirements for such service, we have from time to time modified and improved our tires. They are built to withstand the strain of heavy service.

The Sterling Tire of any stated size will almost invariably be found larger and heavier than that same stated size in other makes. The quality and quantity of material used and the care at every stage of the production, make a tire which will sturdily withstand the attrition and the bumps of the road, will not puncture easily, and, if punctured, cut, or otherwise damaged, can be repaired so that it is usually, almost, if not quite, as good as new.

Millions of miles are yearly thrown on the scrap-heap because all tires are not built on this principle.

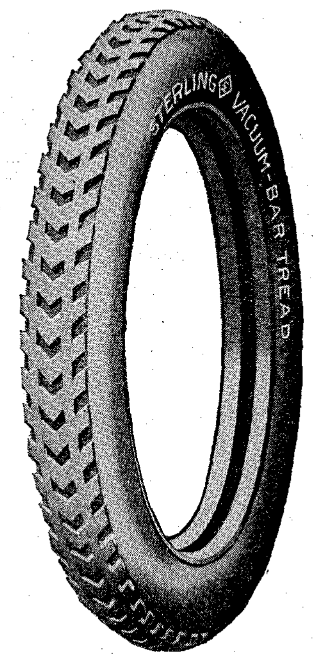
▼

TO THOSE WHO WATCH COST-PER-MILE:

RUBBER and cotton are essentially munitions of war, and every pound of both that is used in tire construction this year should be used in such a way as will insure full mileage service for each ounce of it.

We very much desire to sell one complete set of Sterlings to concerns which operate a number of business cars, and which keep accurate cost-per-mile records. We are satisfied to rest our hopes for future business on the performance of this single set of tires.

Please address the nearest branch or write the home office for the name of a convenient dealer. ☞



The *Vacuum-Bar Tread* is a scientific non-skid that really *holds*. It is exclusively STERLING—patented. Ordinarily the non-skid feature will last through the guaranteed mileage.

We own and operate direct factory sales branches in the following cities:

ALBANY, N. Y.	53 Central Avenue
BALTIMORE, Md.	1705 N. Charles Street
BOSTON, Mass.	205 Clarendon Street
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.	340 Fairfield Avenue
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	53 Rogers Avenue
BUFFALO, N. Y.	210 Franklin Street
CHICAGO, Ill.	3031 S. Michigan Ave.
CINCINNATI, Ohio	1302 Race Street
CLEVELAND, Ohio	5018 Euclid Avenue
DETROIT, Mich.	940 Woodward Avenue
HACKENSACK, N.J.	Main and Passaic Sts.
HARTFORD, Conn.	286 Main Street
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	2982 Hudson Blvd.
NEWARK, N. J.	38 William Street
NEW HAVEN, Conn.	232 Crown Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.	234 West 55th Street
PATERSON, N. J.	53 Ward Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	1238 Spring Garden St.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	540 N. Craig Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	234 Broad Street
READING, Pa.	104-106 N. 5th Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	565 East Main Street
RUTHERFORD, N.J.	Maple St. and Erie Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	336 Bridge Street
ST. LOUIS, Mo.	2824A Locust Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	518 South Clinton St.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1621 14th St. N. W.
WORCESTER, Mass.	32 Shrewsbury Street

STERLING TIRE CORPORATION
(Established 1908)
Rutherford, New Jersey
Export Department: 44 Whitehall St., New York

TO DEALERS:

There is at least one man in every sizeable town who will agree with the Sterling spirit and Sterling policy, and who can do a satisfactory and agreeable business, increasing year by year, as Sterling quality proves itself. To such dealers, outside of the cities in which we maintain branches, we are prepared to make a proposition for exclusive representation of Sterling Tires and Tubes.

Our years of direct retail selling have given us a system which we know will be valuable to our dealers. Please address the home office.

Sterling Tire Corporation
Gentlemen:

I would like to receive full data on STERLING TIRES.

My tire size is..

Name..

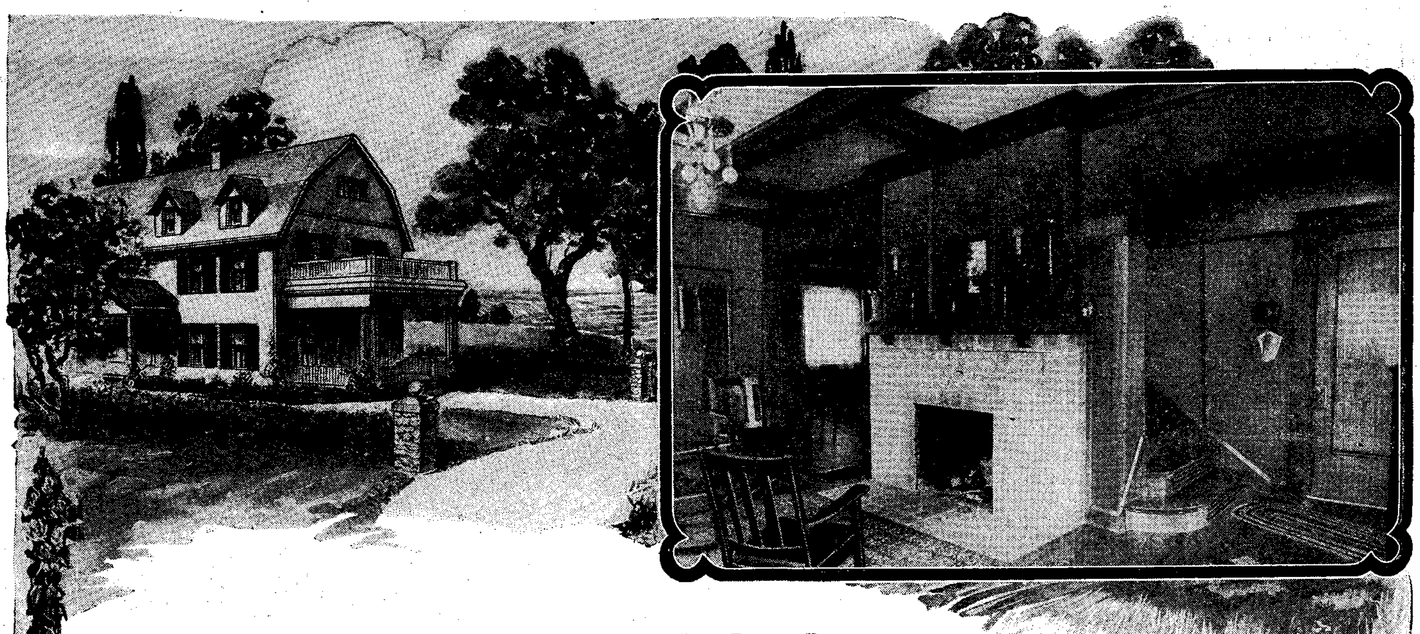
Address..

....

L. D.

Sterling Tires
CORD AND FABRIC TYPES

TRADE MARK



"Attractive Walls and Ceilings Add So Much to Every Home!"

IF you want yours to be a home where contentment dwells, you must choose carefully the finishing for the walls and ceilings. Whether it be a pretentious city dwelling or a modest summer cottage, your home will reflect quiet refinement, artistic taste and permanence if you use Cornell-Wood-Board. This ideal interior finishing material makes it possible, both in new building and in repair work, to have the most distinctive decorative effects. And yet its use patriotically conserves time, labor and materials. It is convenient, durable and economical.

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Cornell-Wood-Board is ideally adapted for the Walls, Ceilings and Partitions of Residences, Farm Houses, Stores, Offices, Salesrooms, Churches, Theatres, Garages, Dairy Barns, Tool Sheds, etc. Millions of square feet are being extensively used to solve the housing problems of Ship Yards, Munition and Ordnance Plants, Industrial Organizations and Farming Communities everywhere.

A resistant of fire and moisture, Cornell-Wood-Board will not warp, crack, chip or buckle. It comes in convenient sized panels and nails right over the old wall or direct to the framework. You can do the work yourself, if you choose. Easily and quickly put up, Cornell-Wood-Board lends an individuality wherever it is used

We shall be pleased to send panel designs which best meet your needs, together with cost estimates. Whether you desire to remodel one room or build an entire industrial city, our service is Free to you. Write for the new Cornell Blue Book.

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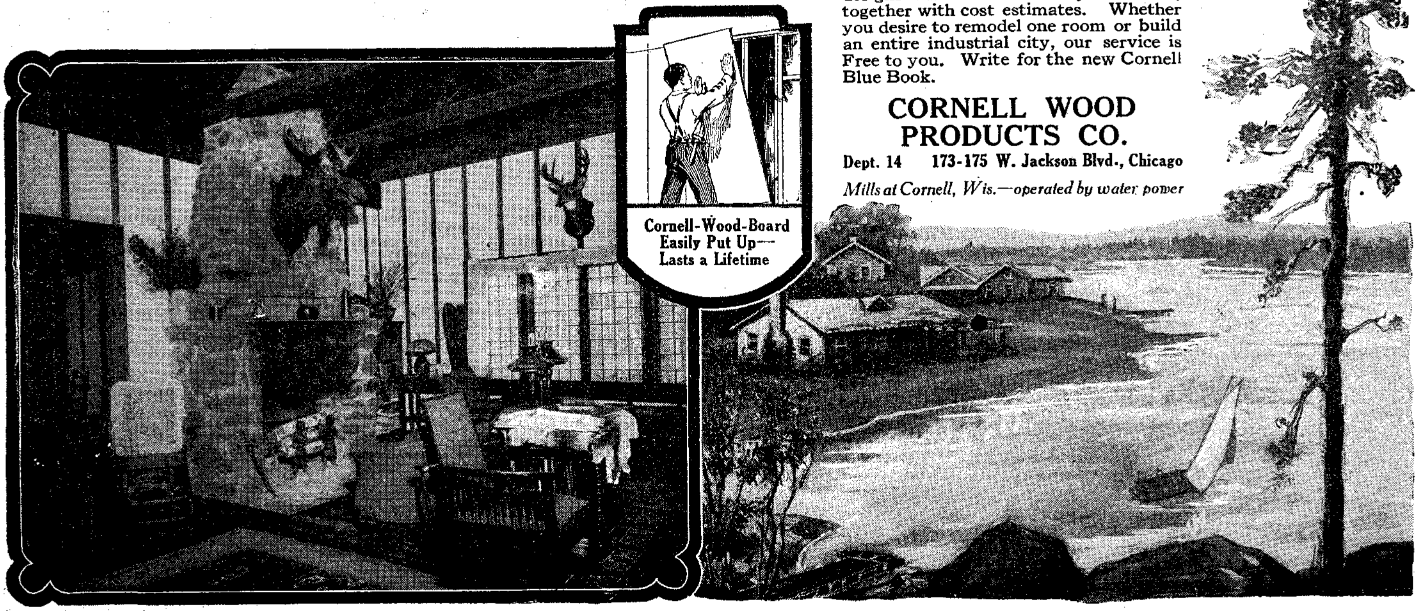


German offensive that Carey filled the gap that for a time offered to the Teuton forces an easy opportunity to strike a fatal blow. With a scratch force of trench laborers, electricians, a few students from a military school, and a small party of American engineers, hastily organized, he held the Germans back until the danger was past.

Opportunity came to Carey after years of preparation, and he proved himself equal to the emergency. Says a correspondent of the New York *Times* in describing the splendid achievement that called for high tribute from Lloyd George:

> An old regular officer, sprung from a well-known Guernsey family, he commanded a battery of field artillery in the South African war. In the present war he had won a Commandership of the Bath before his recent feat, and been promoted to be a brigadier, but he was only an artillery general, and he had no reason to hope for an opportunity of specially distinguishing himself.
>
> His chance came suddenly on the sixth day of the German offensive. The enemy had entered Albert and Roye and were advancing rapidly along the Somme River. The weak spot in the British front, from near Sailly-Laurette to the little stream, called the Luce River, was right ahead of them, but no troops could be found at the moment to reenforce it. Only some details and odds and ends of the various supply forces were within reach and never had a British Army greater cause to bless the efficiency of its flying-men than when they beat off the hostile scouts and prevented them from discovering it.
>
> Somehow such men in khaki as these were must be collected. Somehow they must be organized into a fighting unit and thrown into the breach, and somehow they must hold on, and keep the enemy back until they could be relieved.
>
> At two o'clock in the morning of March 26 orders came to General Carey. He must leave his guns, conjure up a force of infantry from the waste around him, and hold on. He went to work at once, and by use of the telephone, by messenger, by flag signals, he rounded up every available man.
>
> First there were labor battalions of sturdy middle-aged men, the despair of the military martinet, but strong as oxen and mighty bruisers at close quarters. An infantry training-school near by provided some members of the fighting force, and machine gunners, electricians, and signalers were quite ready to take to the rifle again. Royal engineers, field companies, and last, but by no means least, a party of American engineers were thrown into the line.

It was the middle of the next day before Carey had succeeded in getting together any considerable number of men, but by afternoon he had shaped them into a scrub force and selected the position they must hold. Says the *Times* correspondent:

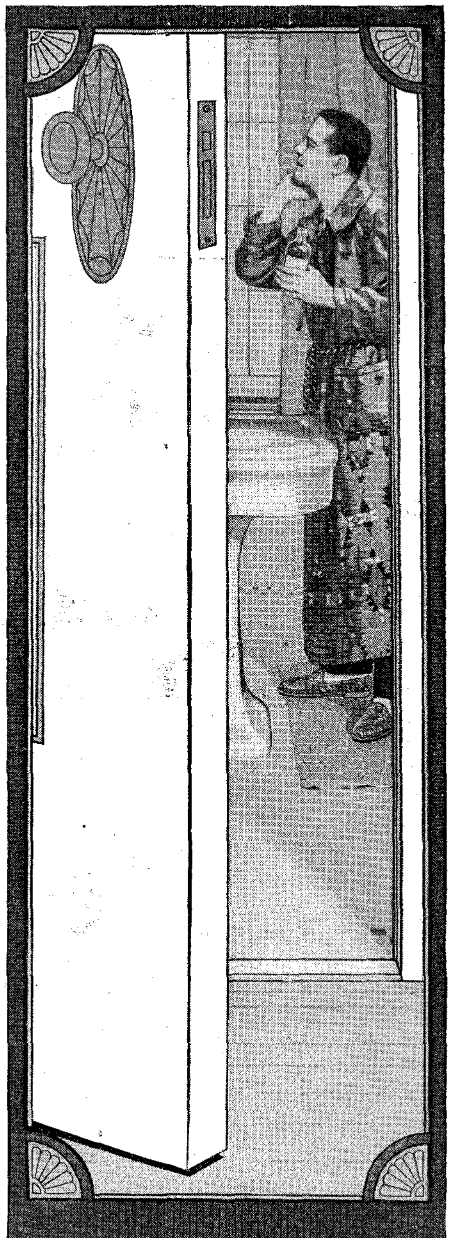
> For a time he had some guns, but these were hurried away to another point that was even more seriously threatened. He had fifty cavalrymen to do a little scouting, but in the main he had to depend entirely on the sheer grit of his scratch force who lay in their shallow trenches, firing almost pointblank at the gray hordes of Germans, and at every moment of respite seized their shovels to improve their shelters.
>
> For nearly six days they stuck to it, and, as Lloyd George said, "they held the German Army and closed that gap on the way to Amiens."
>
> After a time they got some artillery behind them and things were easier, but at first it was just a ding-dong fight, with soldiers taking orders from strange officers, officers learning the ground by having to defend it, and every man, from enlisted man to brigadier, jumping at each job as it came along and putting it through with all his might.
>
> During all those six days General Carey was the life and inspiration of the entire force. Careless of danger, he rode along the hastily entrenched line giving an order here and shouting words of encouragement there to his weary and hard-prest men.
>
> His staff was as hastily recruited as his men. He had no knowledge of how long he must hold out. He was not even certain of getting supplies of ammunition and provisions.
>
> All he had to do was to hang on, and hang on he did against an almost endless series of formidable attacks. He never lost heart nor wavered, and so the Germans are still outside of Amiens.

LIVING IN WAR-SWOLLEN WASHINGTON IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM

WAR-SWOLLEN Washington hasn't room to stretch.

Normally a pleasant, overgrown village of about 350,000 population, she has grown into a congested city of more than 400,000 without adding to her physical girth. In fact, she is bubbling over into Maryland and Virginia. People are living as best they can in hall bedrooms and eating at hurry-up lunch places. And incidentally they are paying exorbitantly for the privilege of existence with public utility costs shooting skyward. A writer in the New York *Globe* says of the situation:

> Efficiency in such quarters is impossible. Congress never took Washington very seriously, and now the nation must pay the penalty. There are two street-car systems, paralleling each other's lines around to the centers where the best traffic originates, giving bad distribution, and at present utterly inadequate service.
>
> After years of scandalously bad railroad terminal service, Congress a few years ago went into partnership with the roads and provided a union passenger-station so big that a baseball game could have been played in its concourse without disturbing business. Now it is too small; a dozen long lines of people await their turns at the ticket windows to receive assurance that all lower berths were sold yesterday and the only chance for an upper is that somebody may cancel a reservation.
>
> Rents are higher than the Woolworth Building, and a single room often costs nearly as much as the monthly rental of the whole house four years ago.
>
> Some months ago the gas companies asked the Public Utilities Commission permission to raise the price. On a showing of increased costs of labor and materials they were authorized to advance it from seventy-five to ninety cents a thousand.
>
> That looked promising, and the tele-



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Its valuable antiseptic properties prevent the infection of cuts. It is a cooling, refreshing toilet lotion.

Many other uses for Listerine are noted in booklet "Domestic Medicine." Send for copy.

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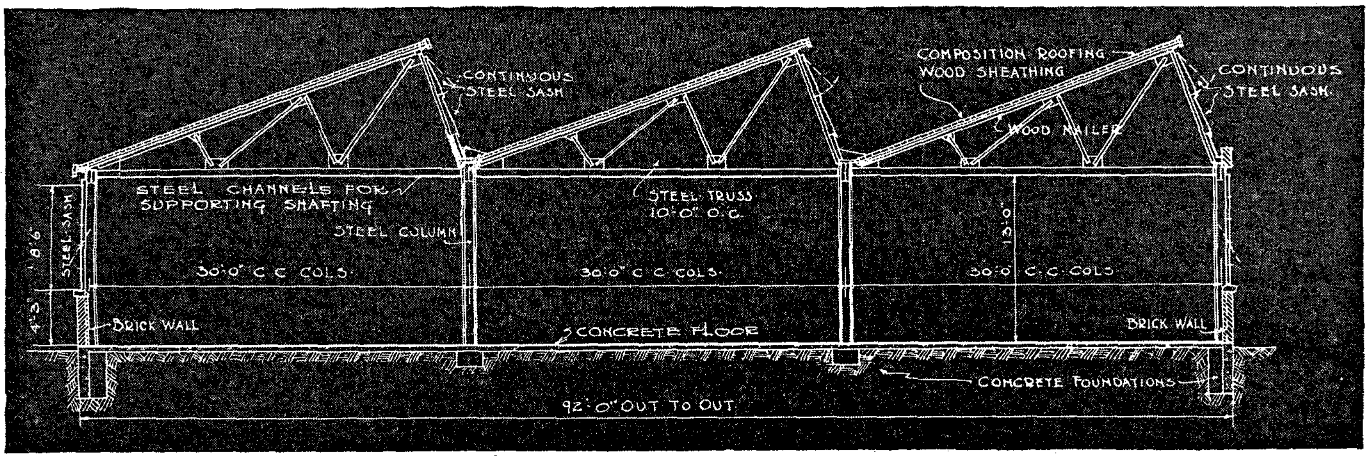
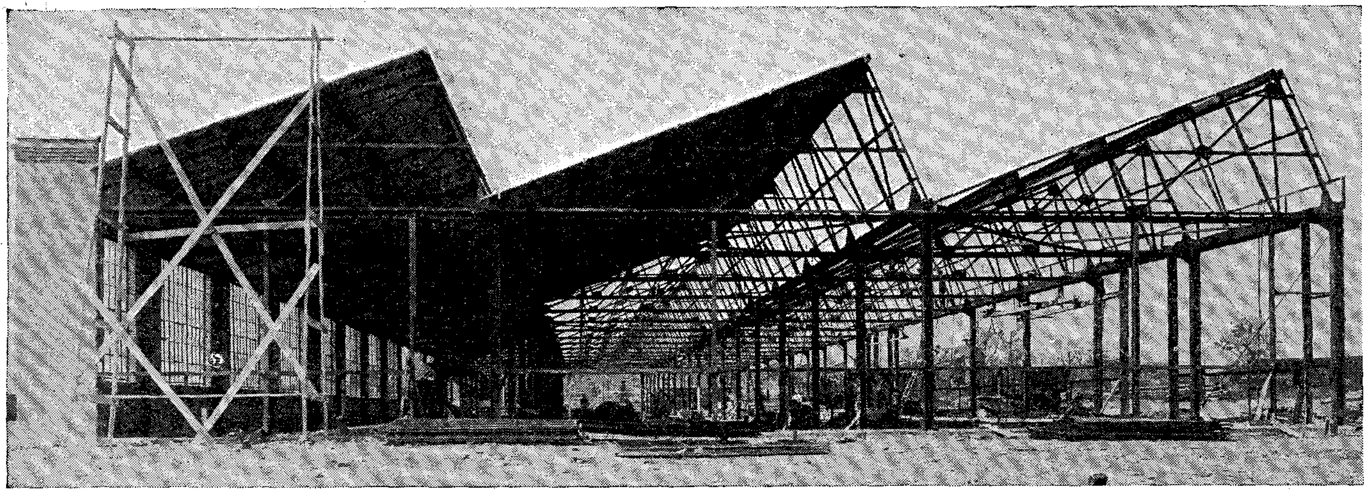
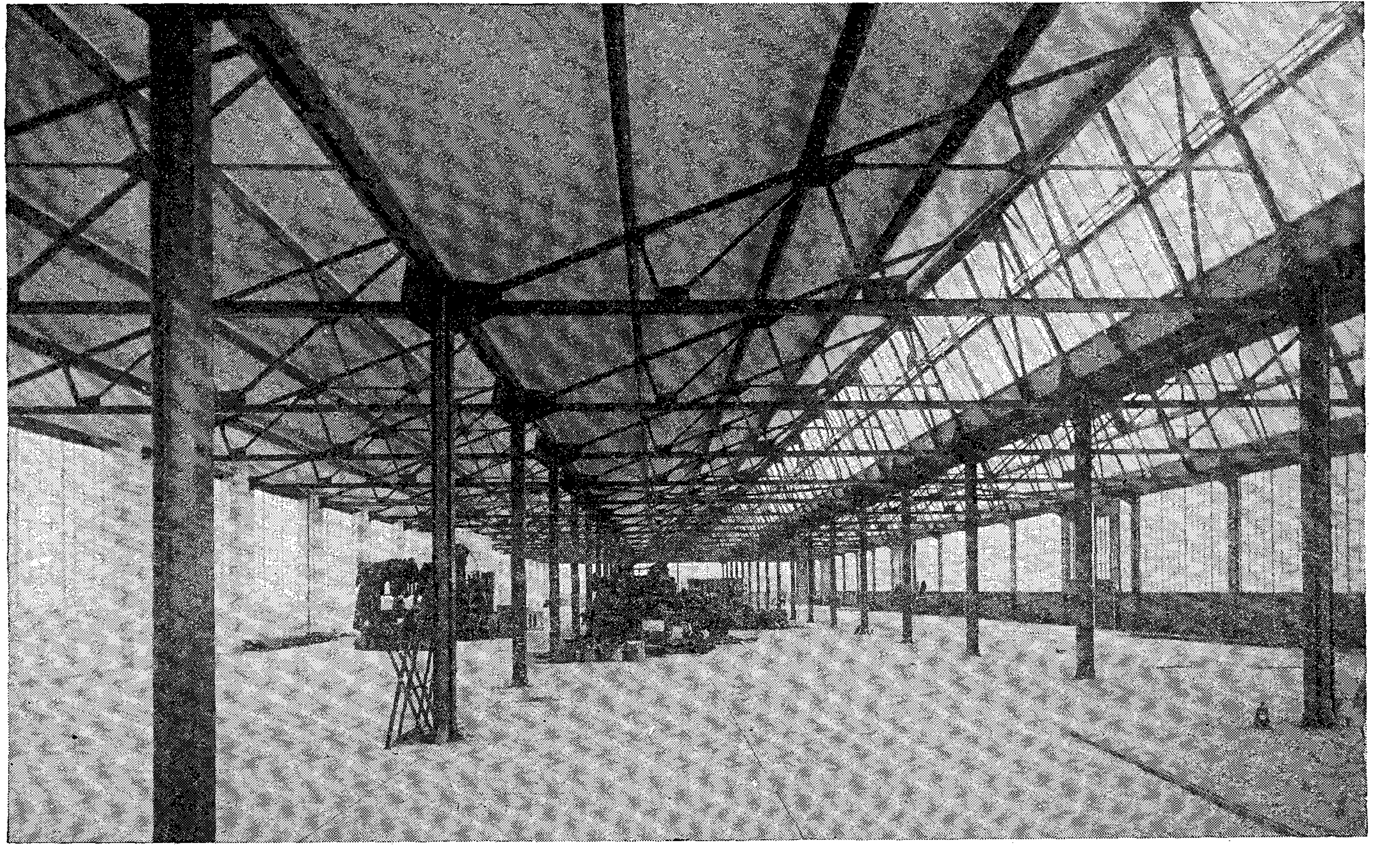
AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS


COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD SHEATHING
CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH
CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH
WOOD NAILER
STEEL CHANNELS FOR SUPPORTING SHAFTING
STEEL TRUSS 10'0" O.C.
STEEL COLUMN
STEEL SASH
8'6"
4'3"
13'0"
30'0" C C COLS.
30'0" C C COLS.
30'0" C.C. COLS
BRICK WALL
BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FLOOR
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
92'0" OUT TO OUT

Cross-section of No. 4 Standard. Bays are 20 x 30, clearance 13 ft.



Showing No. 4 Standard in course of construction. Note that bottom chords of all trusses form a straight line that afford a level suspension for shaft-hangers.



Showing light, airy interior Saw-tooth sash are top-hung, so they can be opened by means of sash-operators. Built for S. S. E. Motor Company, Philadelphia.

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

60 working-days from the *date of your order* The Austin Company will deliver under a penalty-and-bonus contract, any reasonable amount of Standard No. 4—a complete building, broom-clean ready for useful occupancy.

This Austin type of saw-tooth building is useful for many purposes because it permits practically unlimited expansion in either direction with a proportionate increase in daylight evenly distributed throughout the entire area.

Austin No. 4 Standard Factory-Building is furnished in any number of bays 30 x 20 ft. There is no limit to the size of this well-lighted and ventilated building.

The illustrations opposite show this type of Austin Standard Factory-Building from cross-section to completed interior.

Further details will be found in the *Austin Book of Buildings*, a copy of which will be quickly sent upon request. For quick action, however, use the long-distance telephone, or telegraph. Austin speed begins with the first conference.

Brief Specifications for No. 4 Standard

- Concrete Foundations
- Brick Side-Walls
- Structural-Steel Frame
- Steel-Sash
- Factory-Ribbed Glass
- Two Coats of White Paint
- Sash Operators
- Concrete Floor, or Wood or Asphalt Block (as desired)
- 2"x6" Wood Roof on 6"x12" Yellow Pine Purlins, or Gypsum or Cement Tile on Steel Purlins (as desired)
- 4-Ply Tar and Gravel Roof

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

Industrial Engineers and Builders (20)

Cleveland, Ohio

The Austin Motto is, "Results, not Excuses." The Austin Record to date is 120,000 square feet on one job in 30 working-days; 540,000 square feet—more than one mile of building—on the same job in 55 calendar days.

THE AUSTIN METHOD

CLEVELAND 16112 Euclid Ave., Eddy 4500
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PHILADELPHIA Bulletin Bldg., Spruce 1291
WASHINGTON 1313 H Street, N. W., Franklin 6420
DETROIT Penobscot Bldg., Cherry 4466
PITTSBURGH 493 Union Arcade, Grant 6071
INDIANAPOLIS Merchants Bank Bldg., M. 6428

phone company asked leave to increase its rates. It told its trouble to the commission, and seemed to have made a good case, proving that it was losing money and could not possibly give the necessary increase of service without facing bankruptcy. But just before the hearing ended Postmaster-General Burleson sent an emissary to tell the commission that if the Government would take over the telephone system he would provide the necessary additional service, pay fixt charges, and continue present wages. That gummed the telephone game, and the town is still hanging on to the wires, racking its brain for new things to say to central that will be amply cutting without violating the law.

The street-car lines have tried all the schemes of skipping stops, extra service at rush hours, and the like, only to find the congestion steadily growing worse. Legislation has been proposed to have the Government take over the lines as a war-measure and operate them in the public interest approximately as the steam-railroads were handled. This prodded the companies to action, and they have finally named a joint committee to consider a plan of consolidation. It would improve conditions, at least temporarily, providing universal transfers, which the town never has had, and making unified management possible.

But these measures, tho useful, would not give permanent relief. There must be more track-mileage and more cars. It is useless to discuss new tracks. Rails are not to be had. It isn't a question of money. Golden rails couldn't be exchanged for steel ones at present. So the town walks when it can't get standing-room, gets to the office late, and finds itself in a worse scrape with every passing month.

Housing, however, is the imminent problem. A little temporary relief was afforded the past winter because many people rented their homes at fabulous rates to the dollar-a-year patriots and other kinds, and went to California or Florida for the season. These fancy rentals aroused the ire of Congress, and legislation was introduced to penalize rental profiteering by fixing prices.

The mere threat of it had the usual effect; the venerable and trustworthy firm of supply and demand protested that its system was being disorganized. The people who had been able to live at Palm Beach on the rentals of the Washington houses announced that, if their rents were carved to a legitimate basis, they would have to come home and live in their houses. Temporary tenants were given notice, and the place is full of millionaires seeking where they may lay their heads.

Congress is busy with the problem of housing the workers. Legislation is proposed by which $60,000,000 will be appropriated for this purpose, and $10,000,000 of it is to be applied to the situation in Washington. *The Globe* says:

> Part of the scheme is to authorize the Department of Labor to commandeer land and buildings. This legislation has already passed the House and will pretty certainly become law. It is proposed not to buy any land for the temporary quarters, but to erect fireproof sanitary concrete buildings in parks and public places. On this plan it is calculated that living quarters can be provided at an investment of $500 per person. There will be public kitchens and dining-rooms for each block of such structures.
>
> The program is to rip out the structures when the need for them shall have ceased. But Washingtonians, fearful of the delays in accomplishing such things, tremble at the thought of their splendid parks and wonderful Mall being disfigured for a generation by these concrete piles—and perhaps never really restored. In fact, a crisis has been reached in the career of the National City Beautiful.
>
> There are numerous cases of people coming to Washington to work for the Government who, unable to get living quarters or unable to stand the cost within their rigidly fixt salaries, have resigned and gone back home. It happens that a good many people who are not millionaries are experts in particular directions, and the Government needs their help, but they can't serve unless they have roofs over their heads and occasional meals.
>
> Right here let a word be said for the despised bureaucrats, the chief clerks of departments, the petty tyrants who are presumed to know nothing except manipulation of red tape. These veterans of the service early realized the troubles ahead. They got the municipal government to cooperate with them in organizing to house the new employees. The President was induced to set aside a small sum—he started with $1,800—to operate a central rooming agency. The bureaucrats managed the thing. About the same time an efficiency expert got $25,000 to make a survey and scientifically plan a similar work on a permanent basis.
>
> It has to be reported that when the efficiency folk had spent their $25,000 they had placed just 212 people in living quarters. When the bureaucrat outfit had spent its $1,800 it got $900 more, and when, at the end of six weeks, the $2,700 was gone the records showed that 2,762 people had been provided with abodes.
>
> Incidentally, Washington is full of similar illustrations of the comparative workings of bureaucracy and scientific efficiency.

Social aspirations and the sacred precincts of the aristocratic "Northwest" are proving something of a stumbling-block in the solving of the problem. *The Globe* says:

> A continuous canvass of the city is carried on by the housing committees working under the District of Columbia Council of Defense. Rooms are listed, directories kept, and applicants cared for just as fast as possible. One chief difficulty is the unanimous determination to live in the sacred northwest section. As soon as a newcomer gets off the train he or she is told that "Really, nobody that is anybody lives anywhere except in the Northwest, so you must be there or society'll never see you." He or she—especially she—promptly looks up the geographic limitations of the Northwest, and decides that nowhere else will do. So to-day there are listed some four thousand rooms that nobody will have because they are outside the pale.
>
> But that number of rooms will not be a drop in the bucket. The rate of expansion in department staffs is appalling. Between now and June 30 at least 12,000 more clerks must be brought here, set at work, and housed. That means perhaps 20,000 additional to population. Between June 30 and December 31 another 20,000 clerks will come, adding at least 35,000 to the town. In addition, the casuals—contract-seekers, people with little schemes, grafters, folk who know how to end the war at once, persons who must see the President and set him right—these multiply in greater ratio than the mere workers.

GERMANY USING SUBSTITUTES FOR "THE MAKIN'S"

AN interesting side-light upon conditions in Germany, as well as a suggestion of peace aroused by the Russian failure, is given in an article in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, by Prof. Udo Dammer, custodian of the botanical gardens in Berlin, who writes:

> The order of the Bundesrath to the effect that use must be made of the leaves of beech and chicory as a substitute in the manufacture of tobacco has raised the question why people use as a substitute for tobacco the leaves of hops, chicory, and cherry, and no other. The question misapprehends the fact, since, as a matter of fact, other leaves are used. Indeed, in a law passed as long ago as July 16, 1879, cherry- and rose-leaves are especially named. Already in use, also, are the leaves of beets, sorrel, potato, rhubarb, and coltsfoot, while Orientals mix with their tobacco the leaves of henbane, thorn-apple, and deadly night-shade. It is hardly necessary to mention that in the Orient the smoking of hashish is very common. Recently the leaves of beech-, birch-, and linden-trees have been named as substitutes for tobacco. The number of species of leaves related in character to these could be almost indefinitely extended. The leaves of the tea-plant make an especially excellent substitute for tobacco, but unfortunately tea is now very rare in Germany. In Russia I learned to smoke also turf moss, but God forbid that we should be reduced to use this. Its smell, to speak euphemistically, is so frightful that the western European nose can hardly endure it.
>
> The leaves that have been mentioned above smoke up in slow combustion, with a not unpleasant effect. But the smoker of tobacco insists upon having an odor that is pleasant to him. Really, your true smoker, who smokes not only to smoke, but also to enjoy the appearance of his cigar or cigaret as a sort of smoking-machine, demands more. The cigar must burn well and evenly, develop only a little smoke, and, above all, it must stimulate. Besides that, the taste must be agreeable. Not all of the substitutes mentioned above meet these demands, but the great mass of smokers make demands only for smell and taste. A little saltpeter helps in the matter of even burning, while the leaves in drying take more or less the color of tobacco. In addition to this many of these leaves in drying retain the consistency of the tobacco-leaf, so that, to the unsophisticated eye at a glance, the rhubarb-leaf cigar differs little or not at all from one made of tobacco.
>
> But there is a considerable difference in the matter of stimulation. It is not altogether easy to tell what is at the basis of this. It is not in the nicotin of the tobacco, at least not directly. In the burning of tobacco, which is very rich in nitrogen, have appeared to exist certain evanescent substances, which, in spite of their small quantity, act with great stimulation. Scientists also ascribe much

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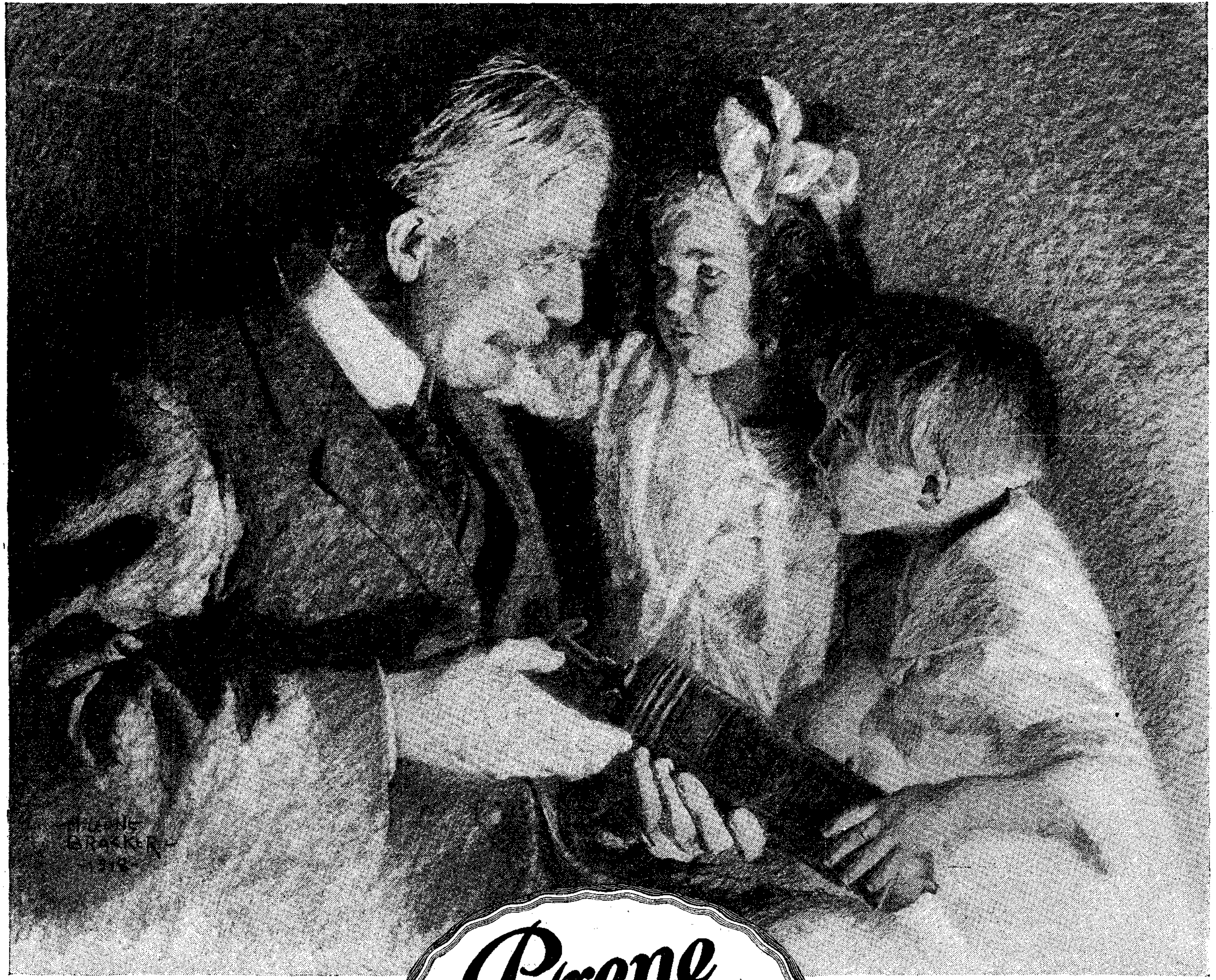

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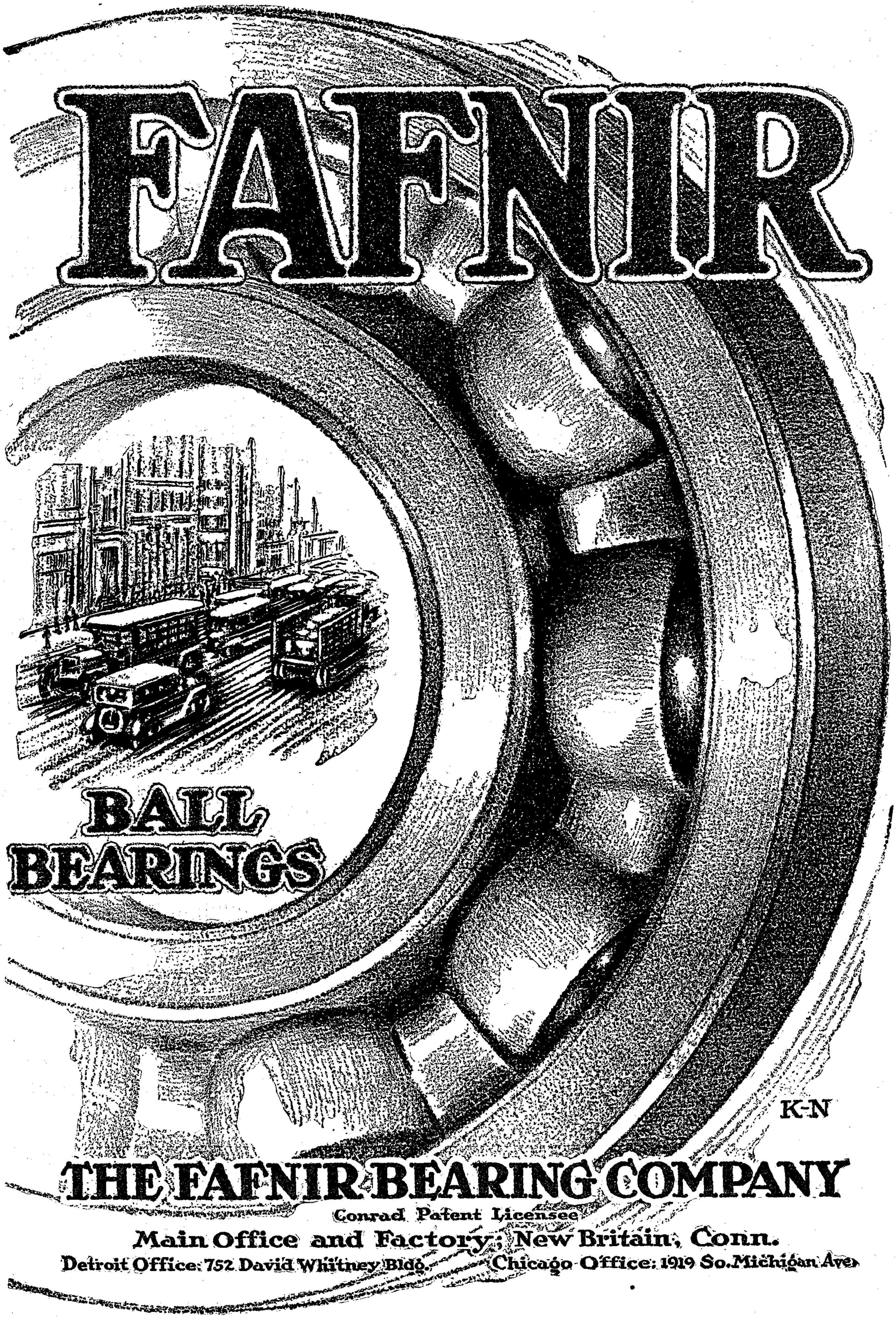

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importance in the peculiar qualities of tobacco to the bacteria which bring about the fermentation of the tobacco-leaves. It might not be impossible, through proper manipulation, to employ these bacteria to good effect upon the leaves used as substitutes.

It seems, therefore, that when we use all the means that are available we can manufacture a cigar and a cigaret that will have the stimulating effect. The practise of Orientals gives us many indications in that direction. It is, however, singular that one phenomenon seems to persist. Tobacco is a plant that grows most in the night. To this same family belong the thorn-apple, the deadly nightshade, the henbane, and the potato. How comes it, then, men ask, that the uncivilized who know nothing of botany have sought out precisely these plants? It is the very same phenomenon which has made tea, maté, coffee, cocoa, and cola a stimulating article of diet in varied portions of the earth. For all of these belong in the caffein group, and contain the stimulating alkaloids. Many thousands of plants have thus far been investigated, but in no others than just these are the particular alkaloids found. Neither the Chinese, the Arabs, nor the South-American Indians, nor the negroes of West Africa have used chemical analysis, none of them could know that in one case the leaf, in another the seed, contains the alkaloid, and now they are seizing upon hops, which is the nearest relative to this whole genus. The only thing left, apparently, is that we have recourse to the poppy.

Soon, however, we may hope that we shall again possess real tobacco. Southern Russia, Transcaucasia, as well as the Transcaspian region, can furnish us very much that is good.

The smoker is not the only sufferer from war substitution in Germany. The poor Teuton beasts would certainly envy the fodder of the famous animal of Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, which, we have been told since the oldest resident can remember, was fed on corn and beans. The horses and cattle of Germany are doing the best they can on artificial food because of the scarcity of hay and grain. The New York Evening *Sun* says:

Copies of official orders and other documents found recently on the French front reveal the straits to which both the Army and the civil population are being reduced in order to provide for all live stock.

One official note admits frankly that all hay and straw must now be requisitioned for the exclusive use of the army. Both barley and oats have likewise become so rare, it states, that in the future horses owned by the civil population must be fed exclusively with artificial forage consisting of compress straw mixed with beets.

The note adds that excellent results have been attained with this preparation. While the animals at first object to eating it, yet if they are allowed to go hungry for a certain period of time they will end by accepting it without difficulty.

The copy of another official order issued by the Minister of Agriculture urges that horses and live stock be fed on leaves and foliage from trees and shrubs, from gardens and from hedges along the roadways. The order states that the leaves from all trees are good for animal food with the exception of those of the wild cherry, black alder, cytise, ivy, and acacia.

Even the branches, the note adds, between the period of the falling of the leaves and the rebudding, can be taken, and, after being chopped into bits from a half to an inch in length and mixed with other forage, can be fed to horses and cattle.

A DAY IN ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S BUSY GUN-MAKING PLANTS

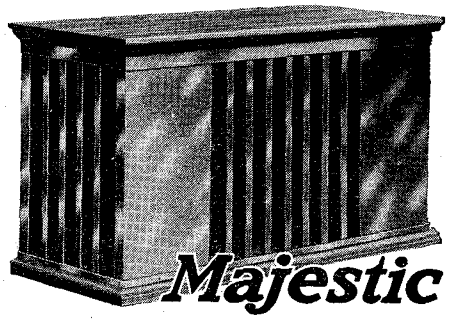
BEHIND the man behind the guns at the front another army is employed at home turning out the guns and the ammunition to feed them. When one considers that some of the new instruments of war eat up from 500 to 600 shells a minute it is quite apparent that the latter part of the contract is some job, while keeping up a steady stream of big and little guns from the factories to Uncle Sam's arsenals is a gigantic task.

Immense sums have been invested in war-plants to meet the demands of the Government, and one of the serious problems connected with this abnormal industry has been to provide, as far as possible, against future loss. Experts are busy devising plans whereby munitions machinery costing millions may be utilized at some future day in the ways of peaceful industry. So far the result has been to provide for the utilization of 90 per cent. of the war-machinery which may be used in other manufacturing work after the war is over.

A visit to the Colts Patent Firearms Company with a representative of the New York *Times* should be enlightening and give an excellent idea of the work that is required to furnish our fighting forces with the weapons of war, and also the amazing changes that speeding up the war has wrought in one peaceful community. Says the writer in the *Times:*

Not so very long ago the city in which the plant is situated was a quiet, conventional place, and the housing problem unthought of. Thousands of workers have now congested there for war-work, with its consequent high wages. Except for the wealthy classes, almost every one in town takes boarders or roomers. Private houses have been turned into apartment-houses. Grotesque effects have been achieved by architects, who have modernized old mansions into flats. The hotels are full. Whereas in old times those who rose early enough in the morning could see hundreds of workers, almost all of them men, there are now thousands of men and women. Even late in the day the stream of applicants for places at the works is as large as the old seven o'clock in the morning force of peace times. The street in front of the plant at five o'clock at night looks like Wall Street at noon—and this in a city whose normal population was about 110,000.

Work within the plant is a mystery to most of the public. Few civilians get a peep into the works. The plant officials and the Government guard them well from the curious. The permit to visit the factory and get material for writing this article was obtained after weeks of correspondence. No such permit had been granted before. And the day proved worth while—a whole day



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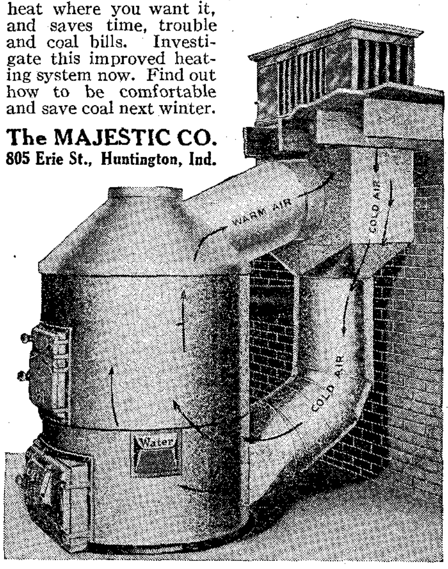

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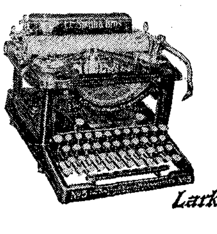

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in the largest American plant for manufacturing light arms and machine guns.

The most noticeable feature of the place, at first, was the watchfulness of the guards and detectives, the haste and seriousness of the workers. The inventor of at least one machine gun was seen at work. Scores of United States Army officers were on duty inspecting the output of the thousands of men and women.

It was impossible to enter even the office-building without the observation of guards. Little gray guard-houses entirely surround the grounds. They are thirty feet apart, each manned by two officers. One man stays in the guard-house, while the other patrols the thirty feet between his house and the next one. These officers are trusted employees of the company, but they are examined and passed on by the mayor of the city before they are authorized to carry arms and to make arrests. When any one approaches the limits of the guarded zone, an officer appears and demands a pass. He also may ask questions. The pass must be produced whether the bearer be civilian, worker, official, or an army officer. No one is exempt. Not only does the guard study the pass, which bears a minute description of the holder, but he carefully observes the individual. At night it is impossible to reach even the entrance of the office-building without a pass. The highest officials of the company have tried it and failed.

After the reporter had been properly inspected he started on a tour of the factory under the expert guidance of F. C. Nichols, vice-president of the company. The employment department was the first to be visited. An immense room was partitioned off by iron screens. Two compartments were full of applicants, one of men and the other of women. Each individual is examined and sent away to return when his or her record has been thoroughly investigated. No one is employed without this precaution.

Every one connected with the plant, be he an officer or a workman, must be provided with a pass. Says the writer:

Several times during the day's tour of the plant Mr. Nichols was asked for his pass. At the head and foot of every stairway, in front of elevators and doorways, and scattered elsewhere were uniformed police guards watching for any suspicious persons.

Adjoining the employment department was a clerical force, containing several hundred women. Mr. Nichols remarked that the company had not as many women as it would like. "Women," said he, "make better workers, and they have released thousands of men." In the factory they are employed in every department where they are physically fitted to work. Moreover, women as inspectors and gagers have been found better than men. They work more rapidly and are more accurate, say those in charge of the plant.

In the inspecting- or gaging-room, near by, were eight women to every eighteen men; in another room, twenty women and less than eight men; in still another there were only women, with the exception of the foreman. Each department has its own inspection-room. This saves confusion and the scattering of parts over the entire plant. Women of all ages, from young girls to white-haired grandmothers, were working shoulder to shoulder with the men, but they were not lifting great weights or doing heavy work, such as is being done by women in European munition-factories.

"What did you do before you became a munitions-worker?" a woman of middle age was asked. She was a foreigner and did not understand. Another woman said she had formerly worked in a woolen-mill. A third had been a house servant before the war. Another had been a cook. One had never previously been employed. One intelligent young woman said she had worked in an electrical appliance factory. Still another said she had turned her business over to a Chinese laundryman and had deserted her wash-tub for the polishing-room, a department that employs more women than any other except the gaging and inspection departments. There were all sorts of women; some of them of the type employed as secretaries and stenographers in the financial district of New York.

All the machinery is covered, so that there are no loose or overhead fixtures on which to catch the hair or clothing.

Drill-room after drill-room, polishing-room after polishing-room, was visited. The plant was a labyrinth of machines and laborers, but there was no place for any one who could not account for his or her presence. The pass had to be produced at frequent intervals. Truly it was no place for a spy! The only man who knows perfectly the lay of the entire work and the land and machinery is B. M. W. Hanson, works manager. Employees do not wander about the plant. They are kept busy in their own departments, and only on special missions do they go to other parts.

Everything possible is done for the physical well-being of the workers. "We can not afford to have our employees ill when the country needs this working army," said Mr. Nichols. This attention to the needs of the workmen was apparent. Says the writer:

A big fellow with a tiny scratch on his finger was being treated by the company physician in the "first-aid" room.

"Most of my patients are like that," said the doctor. "It saves blood-poisoning and other troubles to insist that the men come to the hospital for even the simplest scratch. Because of this regulation we have little sickness, and no complications after small accidents."

In the assembly-room for the machine guns were to be seen a confusing variety of bolts, triggers, hammers, side pieces, barrels, and other parts. They were in the hands of expert workmen, and whole guns grew out of the pieces almost under one's eyes. Here was a traveling salesman, formerly a South-American agent for the company. As the company is filling only United States Government orders since the country entered the war, his business ceased. Being ineligible for active service, he asked for a place in the factory that he might in some way help the country. Before a table stood an American Army lieutenant working on a machine gun. He was studying the parts, taking the gun apart, putting it together.

The next room visited was the great shooting-gallery. Imagine a room more than 100 feet long and very wide, with many kinds of guns bristling from every corner, from every table and truck, and a constant stream of them arriving on

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hand-trucks. One side of the room was lined with canvased booths. In the first one was a man who has the noisiest job in the works. All he does from morning until night is to stand shooting revolvers with blank cartridges into a hole in the wall, to see if they function. The noise was deafening. The crack of pistols vied with the rattle of the machine guns.

A man testing machine guns filled the tank through which the barrel passes—it was a water-cooled gun—from a hose and nozzle. The gun holds six pints of water. It is tested for 500 shots a minute, but can shoot 600 a minute and will shoot 2,000 rounds before exhausting its supply. Were it shot to 500 rounds a minute in a barrage, it would require refilling every four minutes.

When the machine gun was ready for testing everybody got cotton to put in his ears. A young man who knew all about machine guns undertook to demonstrate one. The barrel pointed through a hole in the wall to a sand heap, and at each shot there belched forth a volume of fire from the muzzle of the gun.

The target-room is near by. A young man, a crack marksman, was shooting revolvers and other guns from a suspended, non-vibrating platform to determine whether or not they were accurate. A room visited after this was the government inspection department, where about 140 uniformed men and women inspectors were at work. This is the last place into which the completed gun goes, where final examination is made, and the munitions are packed and receive the Government stamp or are rejected.

HOW THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S WIFE MEETS THE FOOD CRISIS

In the conservation of food the young housekeeper frequently meets a problem whose difficulties are increased by inexperience. Perhaps she may learn something of value in this line from one who speaks from a knowledge gained by difficulties overcome. Anyway it is interesting to know how the wife of the British Prime Minister has met the problem in her own household.

She detests being interviewed, but she agreeably greeted the representative of the New York *Sun* and talked freely of her experiences, for, she says, one must forget one's likes and dislikes at a time like this.

The correspondent was received at Plas Hen, where Mrs. Lloyd George is rusticating and trying to forget—if she can—the worries of her husband's term of office, as well as to give her undivided attention to her first grandchild. Of Plas Hen the correspondent writes:

> It is a cameo of Mediterranean blue skies and golden sunlight, set in the grim Welsh hills. Nestling in a secluded hollow in the heart of the Lleyn peninsula, sheltered on three sides by groves, open only to the southwesterly breezes of Carnarvon Bay, and with wide expanse of moorland bounding the horizon, this old Welsh mansion, that has inscribed over the gray stone portals the date 1607 and bears a time-worn coat of arms, invites rest from all the worries of public life. But she was willing enough to talk food.
>
> "If I may be permitted to say so, our house is a difficult one to arrange for in the matter of food," said Mrs. Lloyd George. "We seldom know who, or how many, will be sitting at our table for breakfast, or lunch, and certainly not for dinner. Still there are compensations. For instance, our butcher's bill has been reduced to about one-half what it used to be."

But Mrs. Lloyd George declares that successful housekeeping in war-times, as in times of peace, depends upon the exercise of forethought and system, and she speaks with authority, for the *Sun* correspondent writes:

> Mrs. Lloyd George is the wife of a poor man—at least a comparatively poor man. Britain does not pay her Premiers at the same rate as she does her music-hall comedians. She learned her economy in that hardest of schools, the middle-class household, on limited means, and with a large family. There are few secrets in housekeeping that she can be taught. She understands and sympathizes thoroughly with the housewife of to-day. She is, in fact, enjoying the same experiences. No choice for British Food Controller could have been more excellent than that of the wife of the British Premier—were such an appointment possible.
>
> Asked with what other articles (besides meat) she had experienced a shortage, she had her case—like a smart barrister—at her finger-tips.
>
> "The most important, I should say," she replied immediately, "are coal and milk. We have been restricted in the use of coal since October. That made a difference in our cooking arrangements, and we had to be very economical. Then, as regards milk, we have to do with only half our customary supply, and frequently to go without any at all. The morning milk is a thing of the past, our milk not being delivered until afternoon. We have now discarded milk puddings altogether, but there are plenty of recipes for tasty substitutes.
>
> "My book of recipes?" she laughingly inquired. "I have no book. I try to shift as best I can. Every experienced householder knows how to meet the little emergencies of domestic life. It is surprizing how one gets accustomed to new conditions if one makes up one's mind to make the best of things. We have all been shaken out of the old grooves, but we soon learned to accommodate ourselves to new conditions. Successful housekeeping in war-time with its limitations depends largely, as it did in times of peace and plenty, upon the exercise of forethought and system."
>
> "And does the same apply to the scarcity of fats—butter and margarine, for instance?"
>
> "Ah! There you touch upon what has so far been one of the housewife's greatest difficulties. The ration of these foods is small, no doubt, especially for the bulk of the families where there are children, who usually consume large quantities of bread and butter. Still a wise mother can, even in such case, meet the difficulty—at least to a considerable extent—by providing a variety of food or dishes as substitutes. In my own case we have on occasion run short and been put to inconvenience, but things are never improved by grumbling.
>
> "Every member of a household has an equal claim on the family larder, and the institution of what practically amounts to a national larder has brought all the inhabitants of the realm into the bonds of one great family, one common brotherhood. It has placed us all on the same footing, made us realize, as we never did before perhaps, that our interests and responsibilities are identical; that if we enjoy equal privileges we must be prepared to make equal sacrifices.
>
> "National kitchens is an excellent scheme, which should be applied to all great centers of population. It economizes time, food, labor, and money. The saving in coal and gas alone must be very great. Then the food provided is better, as well as better cooked, and certainly far cheaper than is frequently the case in many working-class homes. A good and substantial meal can be obtained from the communal kitchen at, I should say, about half what it would cost at home. I have opened several of these communal kitchens in the East End of London as well as in other areas, and I think they are very successful. A satisfying dinner of any two or three kinds of dishes—soup, meat pie, and boiling pudding—can be provided at fourpence or fivepence. The one drawback is that there is no means provided for conveying the hot food from the communal kitchen to the family dining-table, but every purchaser has to take his chance.
>
> "However, I would not favor traveling-kitchens for the villages. You see the conditions of town and country life are essentially different. What I would like to see would be to make the school-garden in elementary schools universal. The school-garden could grow all its own vegetables; the training in horticulture would be good for the boys, and the training in cookery at least equally good for the girls, while the children could be supplied with a substantial meal at a cost of a penny per head. I opened a school-kitchen in a country district before the war, which became self-supporting, while charging only a penny per head."

Mrs. George agrees with Lord Rhondda in discouraging the making of butter, for she says:

> "Milk is essentially a children's food—and the children must be our first care, as they are our future hope. Milk for the children should be the first charge upon our dairies. If a sufficiency of milk for food can be provided, then, of course, the surplus should be utilized for butter- or cheese-making. I fear the children in our country villages are now being deprived of the milk they were accustomed to get, the farmers taking or sending their milk for sale to the towns. I think the children in the locality where the milk is produced should have the first claim."

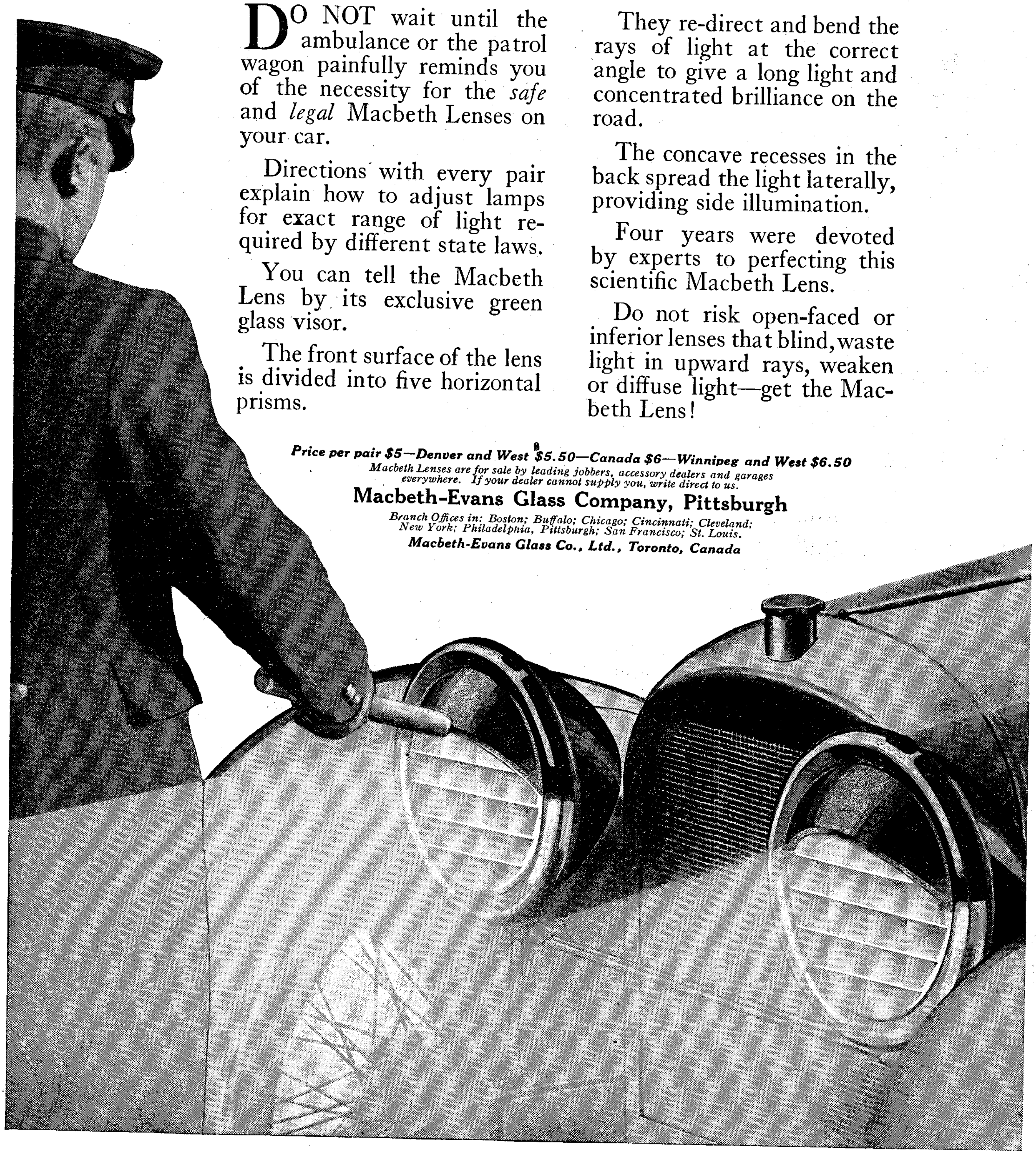
The British food law hits everybody, even to the King and Queen, in the matter of the consumption of meat, butter, margarine, and sugar, and it is all controlled by cards. The retail stores that deal directly with the families receive food for distribution according to the number of customers on their lists. The meat-supply furnishes the most serious problem, and a writer in the New York *Tribune* says:

> In 1917 the British Army consumed three times as much preserved meat as the whole population ate in a year

O.K.

By The Police

Macbeth Lens



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They have been here always. Their ravages have cost American industry hundreds of millions of dollars—yes, thousands of millions.

But today these ravages cost more than money. They cost the blood of our manhood, because destroyed supplies here mean useless loss of life "over there."

These vicious Kaiser allies are fire-hazards: the oily rag, the defective wire, the match, the burning cigar, the host of little things that are destroying scores and hundreds of industries as completely and utterly as if they had been wrecked by shells in Flanders.

* * *

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* * *

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Don't theorize—get the figures! Address the General Fire Extinguisher Co., 274 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM
The Factory-Assembled System

before the war. Smithfield is the main London meat-market. In January, 1917, it distributed 31,653 tons. In January, 1918, there were only 16,921 tons, or just over half the proper supply. With regard to home-grown meat, farmers may sometimes have held back cattle for higher prices, but, on the whole, the live stock has slightly diminished. Some people attribute this to the breaking up of grass lands, which is probably true, as 2,000,000 acres have been put in cultivation in the United Kingdom since 1917. But there is still plenty of room for cattle in Great Britain if there were people to look after them.

The British are exerting great efforts to insure a continuous milk-supply, for in London milk has gone up to 18 cents a quart, which is too much for many families on the British scale of wages. A scheme, therefore, has been authorized whereby for children under eighteen months one and one-half pints may be given daily, while for children between eighteen months and five years the allowance is one pint. Nursing and expectant mothers may be allowed grants of food, and the cost of the scheme is divided evenly between the Treasury and the local authority. By these means it is hoped to save the lives of the babies, for, while the British returns of population are better than those of Germany or Austria, the war has arrested the natural increase of births over deaths. Every life now has a special value.

Four coupons per week are issued for meat. These coupons are uniform for everybody, including the King and Queen. Children under ten years old receive half coupons, or two for the week. Of these four coupons three only are available for butcher's meat. Each of these three coupons authorizes the purchase of such meat up to ten cents. This means that, in England, a man or woman has three 10-cent dishes of butcher's meat per week. The more expensive the meat, the less you get of it. Moreover, butcher's meat includes fat, suet, and bones. Roughly, the three coupons will buy not quite one pound of meat for an adult per week and half this for a child.

The fourth coupon is not available for butcher's meat, but authorizes purchase of one only of the following items: Twelve ounces of poultry, 10 ounces of rabbit, 4 ounces of bacon, 2½ ounces of tinned meat, or 8 ounces of sausages. A hare costs $2.50. A rabbit did cost $1.10 till the Government put down the price to 42 cents. Then the rabbits returned to their holes and have not been seen since. One proposal is that people should have free access to farmers' lands for rabbit-shooting. Another is that special rabbit-farms should be established.

For canned meats of best quality prices have been fixed at 46 cents a pound. For second quality the price is 42 cents. The margarine ration is four ounces a week, for all purposes, cooking and eating. To this, possibly, two ounces of lard may be added.

Unfortunately fruits are not plentiful, and therefore are very expensive. An orange that cost a cent before the war now costs seven cents. Apples sell for eighteen cents a pound. Bananas can not be had. Food-hoarders are severely dealt with, and the writer says:

> In inflicting penalities no distinction is made between rich and poor. Marie Corelli has been fined because her cup-

board was just "a wee bittee" too well stocked. The poor who stand in cues for food will stand no nonsense.

Under all these circumstances, it is no wonder that the liquor industry should be slowly but surely feeling the pinch. On March 1 the brewers had to unload 150,000 tons of barley. A further 200,000 tons of shipping space is to be saved this year. The tonnage has been reduced to 500,000, which is one-third the normal, and the brewing material now works out at 3 to 4 per cent. only of the solid food ration.

HOW IT SEEMS TO DO "STUNTS" IN THE AIR ON YOUR FIRST FLIGHT

"THE machine seems to stand on her wing-tips, and centrifugal force drives you hard down on your seat. All the fields take on more regular outlines, trees look like grass and buildings somewhat like toys. The wind thrumming through the rigging sounds like heaven's music, and the clouds are like blank walls of mist."

That is only one of the sensations experienced by a young Canadian flier from Saskatoon, Sask., during his first flight. He writes from the training-camp that "it is glorious," and says in his letter which is printed in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer:*

Took my first flight in a fast machine last night. We climbed up to 7,000 feet in four minutes. The instructor was a Canadian, a civil engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He thought it great to get a Canadian pupil for once, so he endeavored to find out what I was made of, and we did everything but loop.

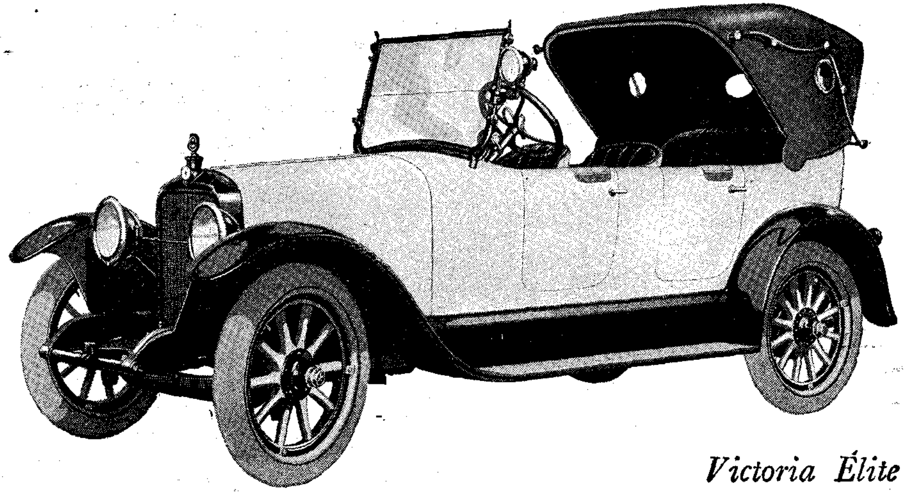
We went sailing up nearly vertical, sometimes right through a bank of clouds, into them and through them, and up and up until even they looked small. We were connected up by a speaking tube, so after we got up over 6,000 feet he gave me control and then bawled me out for holding the control-lever too tightly. Imagine getting a dressing down that far above the earth!

Then he told me to let go the control lever and fly it with my feet. When turning left without the control lever, the propeller-tongue would almost make her loop.

Then he said: "Give her to me and I'll show you some of the difficult stunts in flying. First, we'll do a flat spin, say for about a minute." I could have sworn that the earth had cut loose. It seemed to be one great revolving saucer under us, over us, and all around us at the same time.

Straightening out, he shut the engine off, and then said, "Now we will do a stall." So off we went again at about 110 per. Then the floor seemed to meet me with a bang. He shut off the engine, and then she kept on climbing until she lost flying speed. Then for a second we seemed to hang poised in the air; then she fell over on her side, put her nose down, and went for a partial nose dive.

For those ten seconds or so it seemed to me that my entire stomach was struggling with the muscles of my throat to get through. I can tell you it is mighty hard to resist the temptation of hanging on to something. But I thought that possibly he would think that I was scared, so I just sat still and grinned. He seemed to think that I needed a little more, so he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Five Passenger Touring, $2085	*Four Passenger Victoria Élite, $2285*
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THE car throughout is built of the best materials that can be had for money.

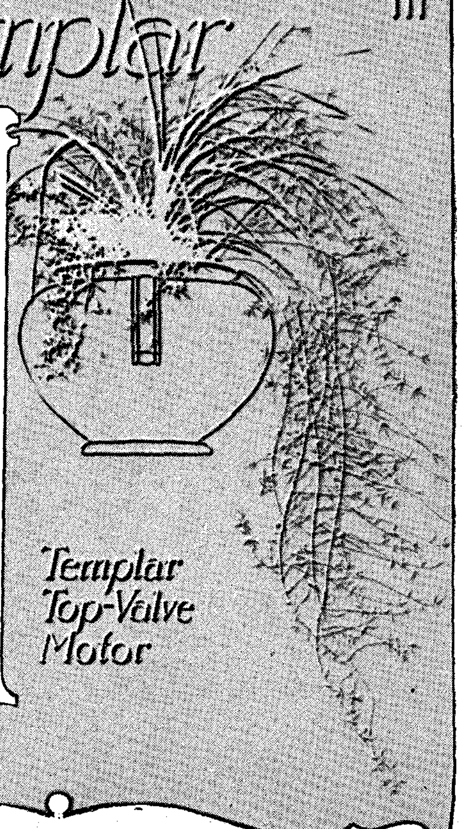
It differs from other super-quality cars in that it is of moderate size.

It is the only car built that is *both* fine enough and small enough to be genuinely economical.

And the motor—our own—is exceptionally lively and powerful.

We want to hear from prospective purchasers—also from prospective dealers.

Write to us.



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118 inch wheelbase.

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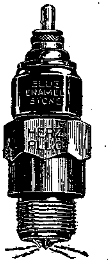

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brings her out and says: "Now we will do what is commonly called split-arching."

Off he goes again, puts her right over on her side, and we cut a spiral circle—going around on one wing up, and falling at the same time. We dropt over 3,000 feet in twelve seconds. The sudden change of altitude gave me a terrible pain in my ears, but, gee! didn't we go down bang through the clouds within sight of the ground.

Then he flattened out and did what is called zooming. "Now," he says, "I'll show how she'll come down herself," and switches off the engine.

The machine of her own accord put her nose down, assumed her gliding angle, and away we went at a merry pace of about sixty-five or seventy for the airdrome. Just before landing, he did a vertical bank, and then we landed.

When we were getting out, the instructor said: "How was that?"

I replied: "That was the best ride I've ever had, and I enjoyed it immensely."

Tho I did not feel at all happy, I just thought I wouldn't admit that I was a bit scared now and again.

Then he said: "You know I wouldn't do those fool stunts with every beginner, as it might frighten them so much that they would never fly again."

I said: "Thank you, but some day I'll put the wind up you for trying to do so with me."

He laughed, and when I got him in such good humor I asked for a pass, and I got three days.

HUNS STILL PROVING RIGHT TO THE TITLE

AS if fearing that people might "forget and forgive," the Germans keep piling up brutality on brutality, evidently determined to win the blackest possible page in history. At a patriotic rally in Philadelphia recently speeches were made by men who had been at the front, and their experiences in the very midst of the horrors of war reveal the familiar picture of Teutonic methodical and painstaking disregard for every law of civilization and humanity. The meeting was held under the auspices of various Philadelphia medical organizations, and *The Manufacturers' Record* presents a summary of the speeches which were printed in full in *The Pennsylvania Medical Journal.*

Underestimating the enemy is regarded as a cardinal error by Capt. T. H. Goodwin, of England, who warns:

> Do not believe any stories you hear as to the enemy being broken, as to its being at the end of its resources, as to the morale of the German soldier being a thing of the past. The German morale is not broken. The German soldier is a brave, hard-fighting, determined man, essentially patriotic, and splendidly disciplined. The German soldier, the German officer, and, I assume also, the German nation are full of confidence, at least they were a few months ago.
>
> I was talking recently with a lady from New York who asked me if I hated the Germans. I replied that my feeling is one of utter detestation and abhorrence of German methods. She said she hoped that as soon as the war was over I was going to forgive and forget. I said, "No, I am not. I would like to, but it would be impossible."

Captain Goodwin insisted that any one who had been "over there" six months would feel as he did, and told this story as one of the experiences that rankles in his soul:

> Two men were in the hospital, each with a fractured thigh. They were of different regiments and had never seen each other before. They were placed in beds alongside of each other, and they struck up a tremendous friendship. Each morning they would be chafing each other as their wounds were being drest. Both were Englishmen, both married men with families.
>
> One morning, when a convoy was being sent across the Channel, word came at the last moment that one more patient could be taken. I said to these men, "I can send one of you this morning." Both looked across the Channel; there was a clear sea; both had been looking forward to going. Then one said, "Well, I am not feeling quite so well; I don't think I will go this morning." The other fellow said, "If you don't mind, I would rather go another time."
>
> I thought more of them than ever. We waited three or four days for another boat, and then sent them off on cots alongside each other on the hospital-ship. I have never seen schoolboys returning from their sports in greater spirits than those two men. The ship was sunk by a submarine before reaching the other side. Sixty-three patients were on that boat whom I had been looking after for weeks. You know how much I feel like forgiving.

When the stories of the bombing of hospitals first began to be told the average American was quite ready to give the enemy the benefit of any doubt that existed as to his purpose. If that doubt has not already been dispelled listen to the testimony of Maj. George W. Crile, surgeon, of the Council of National Defense of Cleveland, O., who says:

> The hospital in France which I had the honor to serve had been in existence for three years. That the enemy knew it was a casualty clearing-station was obvious from the fact that on the map of a pilot who had been shot down the hospital was marked as such. On the night when our hospital was bombed four other hospitals in our territory and three or four French hospitals further down the line were bombed. The next night six other hospitals were bombed. Over 200 people were killed and wounded on these two nights. At the time of the bombing of the hospitals the German prisoners were the only ones who cried out. They supposed the British were shelling the hospital, and when they were told that it was their own airplanes which were bombing the hospital they cursed their own people as only the Germans can curse and hate. So far as I could see, every German prisoner of the British has been well cared for.

Here is an appreciation of Tommy Atkins. Not that he needs it, but because it so vividly sets forth the dogged, never-say-die spirit of the British fighter:

> A word about the British soldier. I have learned to know him better and have this to say for the Tommy: He really does

SERVICE

An officer of the Mechanical Transport division British W. D., telling of his experiences with tractors in France, said:

"YOU know we use a lot of Holt 'seventy-fives' for snaking up the 'nine point twos' and ammunition wagons. You cannot imagine worse operating conditions for a tractor—everything from bumpy going over broken stones to soft clay slush well mixed with sand. The dust and slush are the worst because it gets into the bearings. Occasionally an upper track carrier wheel would drop off—shaft cut clean through by the grit which gets into the plain bearings if they are not constantly oiled. It's marvelous how those Hyatt bearings stand up in the lower wheels. They are right down in the worst of the dust and muck and carry the entire weight of the tractor. They are always running and get precious little attention in the field.

"There is an old man at the Base Repair Shop who takes care of all the Hyatt bearings in all the tractors in service. They bring each tractor in about once in six months or so for a general going over. The track wheels are given to this old man who removes the bearings, carefully scraping and brushing out every particle of grit. Sometimes he has to take the cage apart to get at the dirt in the hole through the rollers. After he gets the bearing clean and cage reassembled he swills them about in a pail of paraffin, dips them in heavy oil and reassembles them in the wheels. They're just as good as new. I don't suppose he has thrown away a pail full of broken bearing parts since the war started and very few, if any, new bearings have been needed for repairs."

* * *

Every Holt tractor, models 75 and 120 built at Peoria, has 24 Hyatt Roller Bearings in the "CATERPILLAR" track rollers. These models have been Hyatt equipped for the past eight years and today there are over one hundred thousand Hyatt bearings in every day use in Holt tractors alone in service in all parts of the world. Repairs or replacements of Hyatt bearings have been less than one-fourth of one per cent in all this time.

Because of this remarkable record of service the Holt Manufacturing Company have specified Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout on all of their recently developed tractors, most of which are designed for military purposes.

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not know what defeat is. You may leave him in Flanders, and you can go away and leave him there for a week, and when you come back he will be there, living or dead, he will be there. Tommy is a good, clean fighter in a sportsmanlike way, and reflects the great sense of fairness found everywhere among the British people. I have never seen any boasting among the British soldiers. I never saw any expression of fear or of hate. I saw only officers of the high type English gentleman attacking this very bad business of war with all its grimness, attacking it as he would a good, clean sport, and the soldiers reflect what is in the souls of their officers.

I can not tell you what will happen in this war. I believe, however, that the war will end only in victory for our countries; but I know this: That the British may die in Flanders; some may die there, and be buried there; they may all die there, and be buried there, but I do know they will never go back to England, only and excepting after victory!

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

A GOOD barometer of the condition of the German Army is afforded by a batch of prisoners as they are marched into camp by their captors. In writing to his mother from the front, Ralph A. Woodend, of St. George, Staten Island, N. Y., draws some interesting conclusions as to the drain upon Germany's man-power. In a letter printed in the New York *Evening Sun* he says:

> In one of your letters, dear, you express a desire to know something of the age and condition of the *Boche* prisoners, presumably—and quite correctly, too—in order to gage to some extent how near we are to the end of the war. In my humble opinion you are absolutely right, mother, dear. Aside from the reports of those who from time to time come out of Germany the world has nothing but the condition of the Hun prisoners to tell how goes it with the Teuton.
>
> The first batches coming through were very tired and hungry-looking, all were dirty and unkempt, and not a few were wounded. Some were so exhausted they had to be supported on either side by the sympathetic arm of a more fortunate comrade. In these first contingents many were mere boys, not more than fifteen or sixteen, I am certain, while others looked to be at least forty-five or fifty and walked with a decided effort.
>
> I do not think I am a cold-hearted man, mother, but you may believe me when I tell you that I watched those German prisoners drag by (it was hardly a march) without the slightest spark of sympathy or feeling of pity. Thinking that perhaps I was different from these other people looking on, possibly colder and more unsympathetic, I scanned the faces of the women and children, and boys and old men to see if I could surprize there a feeling of human sympathy, which under ordinary circumstances might fairly be expected to exist upon such an occasion. And I looked in vain. Some of the women even laughed, an amused, hard, gloating laugh. For all it seemed nothing so much as a rare treat, a holiday; and I confess to viewing the procession very much in the same spirit myself.
>
> When I look upon a German, no matter

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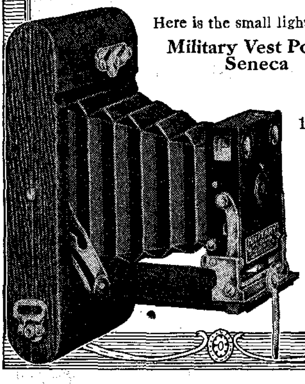

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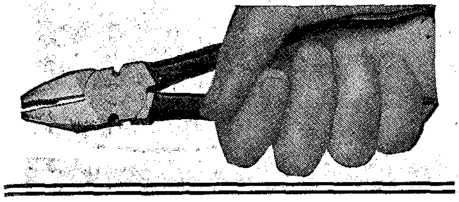

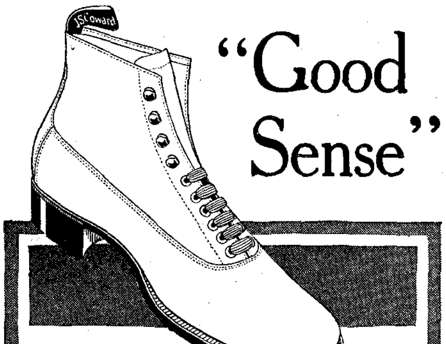

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"Good Sense" is designed for men and women who consider their feet as useful, delicately-made parts of the body. The leather of its upper is soft, comforting, conforming. The sole is pliable to the motion of each step. Its shape is that of the foot as Nature made the foot. Clasping the heel and instep gently "Good Sense" gives the toes their full rights.

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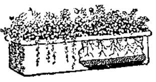

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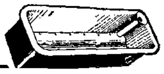

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Is the Time to Prevent
Hay Fever
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"Hay-Fever: Its Prevention and Cure," by William C. Hollopeter, shows you how these diseases arise, how they should be treated, and what the most noted experts prescribe for them. Dr. Hollopeter is Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and has held high office in other branches of his profession. The President of the American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association, W. Scheppegrell, A.M., M.D., says of this book: "Doctor Hollopeter's work is to be commended as giving an interesting review of the literature of the subject, and an impartial analysis of the various treatments proposed."

The *Albany Times-Union* says of it: "He gives a history of hay-fever; a study of its periodicity, symptoms and diagnosis; accepted causes, and preventive measures; suggestions as to diet and exercise; and not only his own treatment, but the methods employed by other physicians which have afforded certain degrees of relief. He has read thousands of papers and books on the subject, and has prepared a very lengthy bibliography."

The *Philadelphia Press* says: "Dr. Hollopeter has had remarkable success with a simple treatment of hay-fever for the last twenty-five years, and has given relief to many patients in his private practice."

12mo, cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37

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how pitiful his condition may be, I can not think of him as a fellow human being; it never occurs to me that perhaps he is a splendid fellow with a soul of the finest purity and a heart that contains nothing but goodness. I can think only of Belgium, of northern France, of Servia, of all the smaller nations and peoples who have suffered the most horrible wrongs at the hands of *Kultur;* of Edith Cavell, of Captain Fryatt, of the deportations of Lille and Roubaix, of the *Lusitania*, the air-raids over England, of poison-gases and liquid-fire, of the crucifixion of the Canadians, of the destruction of hospital-ships, and the shelling and bombing of military hospitals. My God, what a record! What crime or atrocity has the Prussian not committed? What decent or manly thing can we credit him with?

The writer's theories were somewhat upset, however, when another contingent was brought in, for he writes:

Just as I had finished viewing the first batches and had about decided that if these were the best Germany could now produce she must at last be indeed in a sorry plight, along came the final contingents. This was three days after the attack started, and what I saw left me as much at sea as far as Germany's real internal condition is concerned as I had been before I ever saw a *Boche* prisoner. These men were strong, virile, well-cared-for, active young men, practically all of the ideal fighting age, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age.

Now, whether these were typical of the present moment German Army and the first batches were merely an exceptionally poor lot or vice versa, whether the latter were typical and the former an exceptionally good lot, or whether the final contingents were the reserves sent in to stem the French onrush—of course I do not know. My personal and unimportant opinion is that they constituted the defensive reserve, of necessity excellent troops, and that the first day's procession more accurately revealed Germany's present moment man-power than did that of the third. So there you have it, dear—my impression of German prisoners formed from seeing them fresh from *les tranchées*, with the mud of the Prussian side of No Man's Land still upon them.

Please do not worry if you do not hear from me regularly. As I have said before, the mails are most uncertain; why, I have never pretended to know. Remember I am in splendid health, well fed, well quartered, and well taken care of. If I were ill at any time you would be told of it. In this war, dear, no news is good news. Remember I am in finer health than I have ever been in all my life, and remember I am writing regularly, even tho the letters do not arrive regularly.

Here is a letter that may furnish food for thought for the laboring men of America—America at war. It was printed in the Logan (Iowa) *Observer*, and was sent to THE DIGEST by Mr. John A. Heterick, of Logan, with this comment: "I am sending the letter in view of the complaints and criticisms of a good many of our people which, in some cases, amount to almost disloyalty." Here is the letter written from "over there" by Francis McDermott, of Missouri Valley, Iowa:

That is a shame the way the poor rail-

Before You Build

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Why Empire Red Tubes last as long as the average car itself

III. The Story of an Exclusive Process

THE human mind has an odd way of taking the biggest things for granted. Some of the most common facts of life are in reality the least understood.

Rubber, for example.

There are few raw materials which have a greater variety of use, which are used so many times a day and in so many different ways by everybody. And yet, there is no material which the scientists know so little about.

Rubber still baffles the skill of the chemist.

No one knows what actually happens when rubber is vulcanized. No one knows why continued pressure on a sheet of rubber has the same deteriorating effect as heat. Plenty of people have theories, but there are no positive established truths. Rubber makers still have worlds to conquer.

This is why it is possible for there to exist such an astonishing condition as there is today in the manufacture of inner tubes, where one company is able to make a tube which, instead of having to be replaced every year or so, ordinarily *lasts as long as the average car itself.*

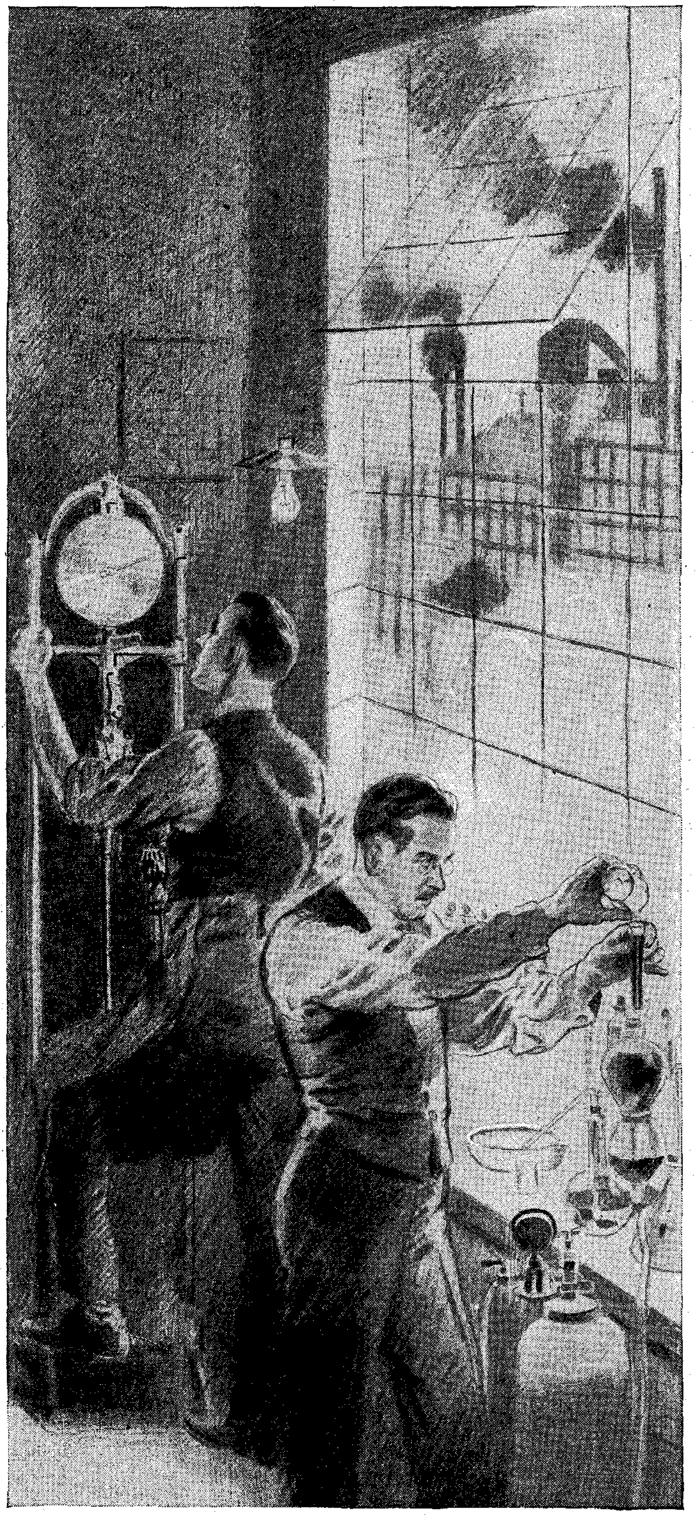
An exclusive process for making red tubes has been controlled for twelve years past by the Empire Rubber & Tire Company of Trenton, New Jersey.

In all that time, Empire Red Tubes have never had an off year, and there has never been a change in the process, because no improvement has been necessary.

Many of the first tubes made by the Empire process are still doing service—punctured and patched, but yet in the running.

This record of nearly twelve years has proved that in the majority of cases an Empire Red Tube will *last as long as the average car itself.*

Use Empire Red Tubes and cut your tube expenses in half.



For 12 years, the Empire exclusive process has been making tubes that last as long as the average car itself.

The Empire Tire Dealer

> road men of the United States are treated. Just look how the French railroad men are treated. They do not know what a sixteen-hour day means, and when they get in off their run, they find two blankets on a bunch of straw covered with the "soft white." Of course they have the best of feed, a canteen of wine and a little sausage. If they are lucky and get in on time for supper they get a few potatoes with the sausage. From 12 A.M. to 12 P.M. the French railroad man gets seven cents.
>
> Now the high cost of living is nothing like it is in the States. Coal is only $85 per ton, eggs ninety cents a dozen, butter eighty-five cents per pound, and everything else in proportion. Two-thirds of these men have families. The families live on what the families can make. It is an every-day occurrence to see the girls coming in with armfuls of wood. How many railroad men in the United States can make more than any family in France?
>
> There are three women not far from here who have been doing our washing. Last week two of them were drafted to go to work in the ammunition-factories. They told us they could wash a few things, just enough to keep one. You see they are striking here. But it is for France and against the Kaiser, and this is their fourth year of war.
>
> This is the worst winter in the history of France. The snow is six inches deep and still snowing.

Details of the sinking of the *Tuscania*, as related by a survivor, are told in a letter from Amos Prescott, of Albany, N. Y., who also describes his own experiences in crossing the Atlantic on a transport. Prescott was a member of the 229th Aero Squadron, A. E. F., but has since been assigned to the 655th Squadron and promoted to sergeant. The letter was written before the German drive, and it is probable that the Squadron has been used in the Allied operations. Prescott crossed on a transport that immediately preceded the *Tuscania*, and in a letter which is printed in the Albany *Argus* he writes:

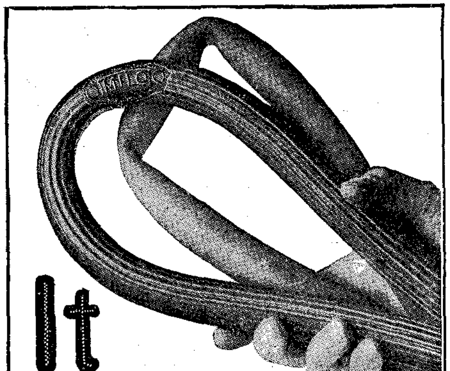
> Last night a lieutenant told us how the *Tuscania* was sunk and of about how he and a lot of soldiers were floating on a raft for two or more hours, aimlessly drifting on the big ocean and keeping up their spirits by singing, "Where Do We Go from Here?" The rest of the tale wasn't so funny. We were here but a short time when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed while in the very waters we came through. We said a thank you for our luck. The lieutenant and his party landed on the coast of Ireland and were treated royally. He declared that only the heroic work of the men on the British destroyers prevented the loss of hundreds more.
>
> As the lieutenant recited his story, the description he gave of conditions on board the transport brought back to me vivid memories of our own journey across, which, except for the sinking, was much the same. So much happens so quickly that a moment's interest is superseded by the next move in such time as to make of your mind a complete jungle. I destroyed a record of our trip, and now the pleasant and unpleasant happenings come back hazily. But I recall how in a drizzling rain one morning we were put aboard and one man, not of our squadron, fainted and I ruined a hat and overcoat bringing him to. We were put in the hold of the ship like sardines in a box, as the saying is, and were not allowed out of the crowded compartments for some hours. Things surely looked blue as we peeked out and bade a silent adieu to the Statue of Liberty.
>
> Then seasickness came. Wow! At first I was afraid I would die, and then afraid I wouldn't. Finally things looked a little brighter, until at last when we anchored at —— in England, we actually had acclimated ourselves to the conditions so as to be happy.

When they had recovered and once more began to take an active interest in life, Prescott writes:

> We boxed and sang and played like kids. We forced out of mind any serious thoughts, but there was still in the background an inexplicable sense of where and what we were. Then came the life-boat drills, and by that time we were ready to accept anything or everything that might happen. Oh, how good the land looked to us when we docked! And when the people cheered us my heart beat like a trip-hammer. I could have jumped over the moon, I felt so light-footed, lighted-headed, etc.
>
> Since then it has been nothing but a quick succession of changing scenes of interest until we landed here a few weeks back, and now we are almost a fixture in the city. What the next move will lead to no one knows.

Prescott's available cash—twenty dollars—did not last him long. Having changed it into French money, he found himself seemingly quite rich. He had 112 francs, but with theater tickets at five francs, and French pastry—of which he seems to be inordinately fond—this was soon spent, and he was forced to fall back on the Y. M. C. A. for recreation, seemingly the haven of all the boys behind the lines. Of his struggles with the French language he writes:

> While spending the above-mentioned 112 francs I learned to become very eloquent with my hands. If I knew how to explain it on paper I'd tell you about it. There is a waitress at a café. She has served you a few times previously. Very Frenchily you enter and open fire with "*Bonjour, Georgette.*" She smiles back a "*Bonjour, monsieur,*" and tacks on something like "*Comment allez-vous?*" You say, "*Très bien.*"
>
> Up to this time Georgette has always been in mourning when you saw her, but to-day you notice it's absence. You wish to let her know you notice it, so—oh, you point to where the veil used to be, raise your eyes questioningly, shrug your shoulders, and gesticulate in a manner that is supposed to be intelligent. I can't show you, but with no knowledge of the language you find out that the mourning period was up last Sunday. It is a very interesting method of conversation.
>
> I was often told at home that the French were a fine people, and I can now corroborate this. Even talking with my fingers and "French in a Hurry" book I manage to have many a pleasant chat.
>
> Did you ever see a German prisoner? Of course not. Well, we were trucking this morning and passed a detail of them. They did not speak, but their looks said a mouthful. Sullen they always are, around here, but as I cast a superior and steady glance at a big husky brute, the sullenness



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Nitro-Fertile is economical, easy to apply and odorless. Professional florists and truck-growers use it indoors and out, throughout the growing season.

TRIAL?—Either buy a half-pint bottle at your dealers, 35c, or send us 25c to cover packing and mailing on a smaller sample, to be sent you with free guide-book.

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disappeared and in its place came the most savage look I was ever honored with. I really think he didn't like me. Leastwise, I still remember his eyes spitting out hate at me, and instead of hating him back I felt sorry for him.

Then we passed a hospital park where one-legged, one-armed, bandaged, and lame Frenchmen were playing quoits. They laughed and waved to us. An old woman carrying a big basket of junk went by. Some young girls—all in black—on their way to church, smiled up at us. Kiddies ran out from unseen alleys and yelled a greeting. An old man sat fishing on the river-bank and waved to us. And I felt sorry for them all. Guess I'm a pretty punk soldier.

After briefly describing the daily routine of life behind the lines, Prescott writes:

I would like to tell you about this town—its castles, cathedrals and history—but you must not know where it is, so I will keep silent. I would also like to tell you more of the details of what is happening, but again—the censor.

We are being treated very well over here in every way. Of course, we kick, but they say a soldier should be a chronic kicker. Our own squadron is at present whimpering for more action along war-lines. When we get that, we'll kick to get back here. Anything we haven't got we kick for—and we are never satisfied. Probably never will be. Still, we are having a good time.

In many respects the soldiers fare better over here than they do in the United States. For one thing, they do not have to pay out all they get in three months for railroad fare to go home on a short furlough. I read in a copy of *The Argus* that reached me over here that it costs an Albany boy at Spartanburg $50 to come home on a ten days' furlough and that he has to pay the same railroad fare as a food-profiteer or a contractor who is making millions out of the Government and will never smell gunpowder. When we have been on this side for four months we are entitled to seven days' furlough, and as the soldiers are charged only one-fourth of the regular railroad fare—that is, the American soldiers, for I understand the British get free transportation to any part of Great Britain—many of them go to see relatives in Ireland or to points of interest in England, Scotland, or Wales. Many things are much cheaper for us in uniform here than at home.

The young sergeant is enthusiastic about the work of the Red Cross, of which he writes:

You at home, of course, know a good deal about the magnificent work the Red Cross is doing on this side, but I do not believe many in America have any idea of what a blessing the Red-Cross canteens in France are. I am enclosing a short story of them written by an American correspondent who has thoroughly investigated them and gives a better idea of them than I could write:

"American boys are learning to fly in France and American women are brewing coffee and frying ham and eggs for the boys who are learning to fly and making them a little more cheerful and comfortable than boys three thousand miles away from home could otherwise be. The American Red-Cross canteens tell the story.

"The ground was white with snow when I visited one of the United States aviation camps. Early in the morning, cold and hungry, I walked down the long line of barracks. An officer overtook me, and I asked him if he knew where the American Red-Cross canteen was.

"'Do I know where that is? Why, boy, that's our home!'

"His slender figure and easy movement indicated strength and agility, and on his coat he wore the insignia of the American flier.

"'You'll get a fine breakfast over there,' he said. 'And, what's more, you'll get it with a smile.'

"We were walking on a typical American board walk. The buzz of a sawmill, the steady throb of a power-house engine, the knocking of busy carpenters, the whir of airplanes flying in battle groups and singly, the German prisoners road-building, all were part of the great aviation camp on which the finishing touches are now being rushed forward.

"We turned to the right, and passed more barracks. Ahead of us loomed the steel frame of an American water-tower, and beside the road stood an American steam-roller. Beyond were hangars and more hangars. At every turn were signs of American energy. Crowds of soldiers passed us hurrying to their appointed tasks. Looking at their frank, courageous, high-bred faces, I was proud to be an American.

"'Here we are,' said my newly made friend.

"We entered the canteen.

"Superficially it is like those wonderful canteens that the Red Cross has established on the French army lines of communication, which have won for the American women volunteer workers the highest praise of General Pershing, of the French military authorities, and of the French press—praise which is absolutely deserved.

"At one end are the kitchen and the officers' mess and beyond is the long room for the enlisted men. But the first moment makes it clear that there is something different. The American women who greeted the young officer and me so graciously are working for their own countrymen.

"Here are men and women of the same race. They understand each other as only members of the same race do. There is a little less formality, a freer intercourse. I heard one of the older workers, with nursing experience to supplement the work she has done in other canteens, talking to a young man who did not feel well:

"'Look here, my boy, I know something that you need. Now sit down and I'll give you a good bowl of hot milk-toast.'

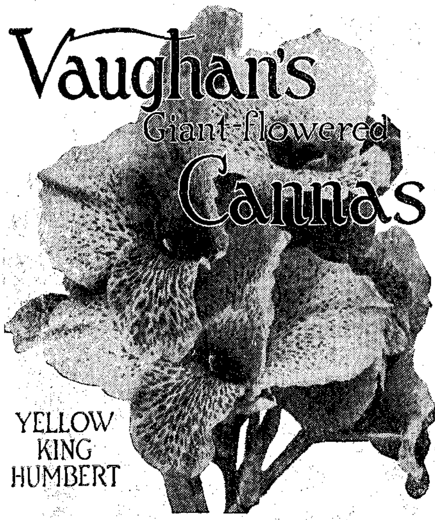
"She hurried back to the stove.

"'Make that nice boy over there some hot milk-toast. He's off his feed. If he's not looking better to-morrow I'll have the doctor on his heels.'

"At this point breakfast was served, a bowl of coffee that was real coffee, two sizzling shirred eggs, a little dish of home-made jam, bread and fresh butter. And it was served, as my friend had forewarned me, with a smile. I understood what he had meant when he said:

"'Why, boy, that's our home.'

"The building itself is like other barracks. But the women who have come 3,000 and 4,000 miles to do their bit have made an atmosphere. Their jobs, so to speak, are to prepare food and serve it. But they are not content merely to do their jobs. They work gladly and enthusiastically, always on the lookout for a chance



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YELLOW KING HUMBERT 4-foot. First Giant Yellow Canna. Golden yellow, spotted red, green foliage. Unequalled in its magnificence. **Each, 25c; doz., $2.50.**

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3 each of above (9 plants)..........**prepaid, $2.00**
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INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
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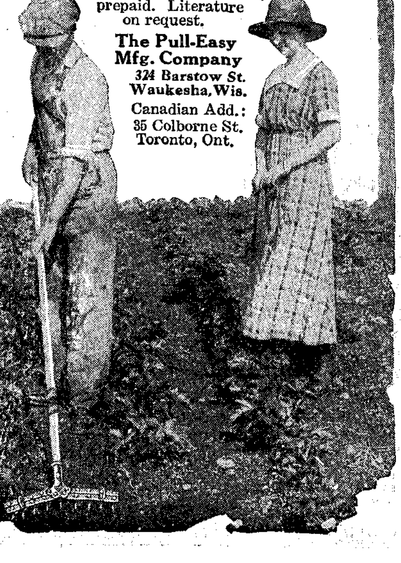

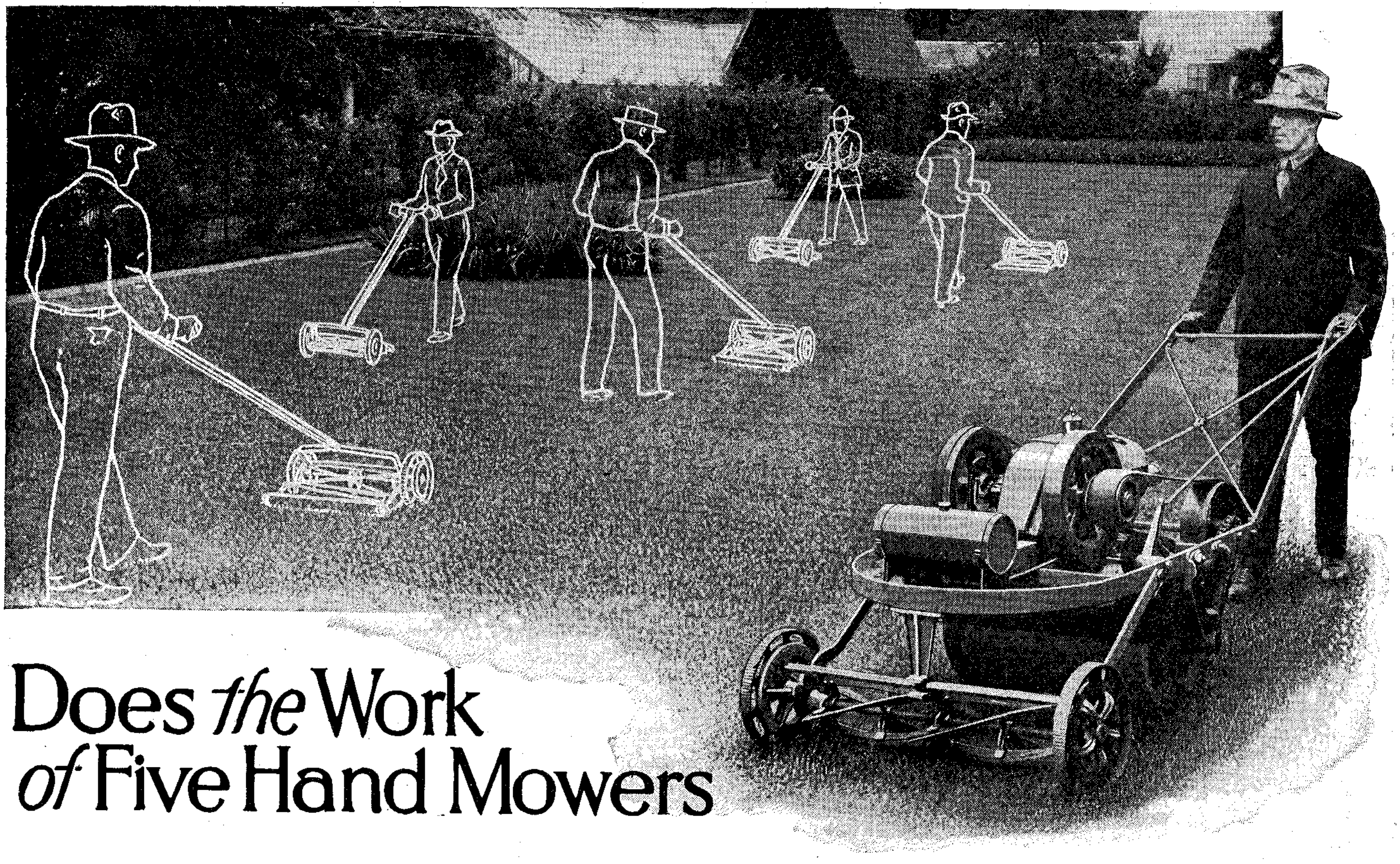

Does *the* Work *of* Five Hand Mowers

Wherever there is a fairly large expanse of lawn to be cut, rolled and kept in condition, the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower will prove a decided economy.

One man with an Ideal can easily cut as much grass per day as five hard-working men can accomplish with hand mowers.

Moreover, as the Ideal is designed with a roller as an integral part of the machine, the grass is *rolled every time it is cut*—this keeps the turf firm, smooth and in the finest condition possible.

Cuts Four to Five Acres a Day

The Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower has a 30-inch cut. A man with one of these machines can mow from four to five acres a day on an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil.

In fact, at a very nominal expense, the Ideal will keep your grass cut, rolled and in the pink of condition. This labor saving feature is of decided importance in these times of labor scarcity. Best of all, the use of the Ideal not only means an actual saving for you in dollars and cents, but is also a real patriotic conservation of labor.

Cuts Close to Walks, Flower Beds and Shrubbery

With an Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower it is possible to work very close up to the walks, shrubbery and flower beds. It is so easily handled that it can be run practically any place where a hand mower can be operated.

The Ideal is of very simple design and all necessity for complicated parts has been entirely eliminated. The operator has practically nothing to do except guide the machine and operate the starting and stopping lever.

The Ideal is the *only* power mower on the market using the simple *tractor* principle. The advantages of the type of construction were described in The Literary Digest of February 23rd on page 43, and March 16th on page 56.

Don't Let Your Lawn Deteriorate—It Doesn't Pay

Because labor is hard to get many people have practically decided to let their fine lawn go without the usual attention. The Ideal makes this step absolutely unnecessary. Moreover, the expense of rebuilding a lawn later will be much greater than the *cost* of getting an Ideal *now* and keeping your premises well cared for.

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We always furnish the Ideal Tractor with an extra cutting mower so that a sharp set of knives can be kept on hand at all times. Knives can be substituted in about *two minutes' time.*

A small caster is also furnished so that the machine can be quickly converted into a roller. Rolling a lawn with the old fashioned hand roller is hard, tedious work. With the Ideal the work is quickly and easily done—one machine will easily do as much rolling per day as eight or nine men with hand rollers.

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We sell the Ideal under a positive guarantee of satisfaction and will refund money on any machine that fails to give satisfaction where properly operated. What is more, we will arrange to place a machine at your disposal for 10 days' trial if desired.

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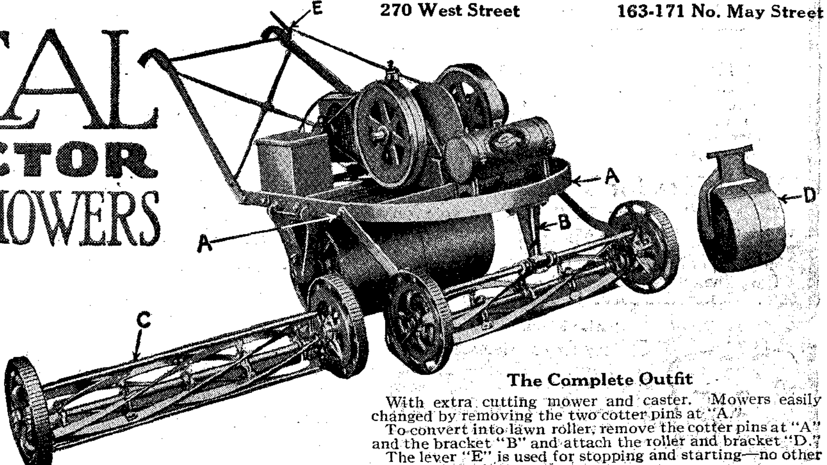

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With extra cutting mower and caster. Mowers easily changed by removing the two cotter pins at "A."

To convert into lawn roller, remove the cotter pins at "A" and the bracket "B" and attach the roller and bracket "D."

The lever "E" is used for stopping and starting—no other levers are required.

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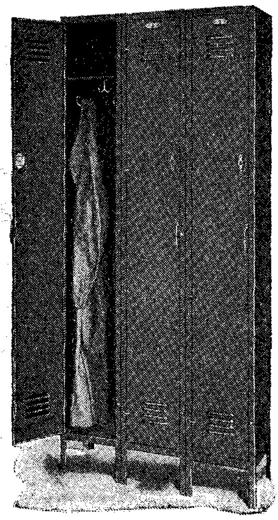

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You owe them a cleanly, sanitary, safe place for the protection of their clothing.

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to do something more for the soldiers—their soldiers—our soldiers!

"Down the room on the right was a table of newspapers. At another table one of the women had placed writing materials and a gay calendar. At the windows they were just at that time arranging some chintz curtains in which scenes of Verdun had been worked into the bright pattern. I noted these things as I sat down to breakfast.

"All at once some one began to play the piano. And if my eyes had been shut tight I would have known that I was surrounded by Americans. 'Over There, Over There' and 'The Bells Are Ringing for Me and My Gal'—around a big Franklin stove a cluster of boys sang each popular song as the pianist played it. My young officer friend kept time to a fox-trot with his shoulders.

"Two hours later I saw him above the acrobatic field, as it is called, doing a tail-spin and a wing-slip. And as I looked up at him thousands of feet in the air, his machine in the faint winter sunlight, with the round disks of color at either end of the lower wings, appeared like some gigantic dragon-fly darting hither and thither to catch a foe. When he came down to earth again he lit a cigaret and began to dance to the same tune he had hummed at the canteen."

"This is the kind of soldier the canteen is serving," writes Prescott. "You may think I am exaggerating, but, honestly, it saved our lives."

HUGGINS SEES A WAY TO GET MORE THREE-BAGGERS

IT'S a little monotonous to see the batters walk up to the plate, wave their clubs wildly in space, and then walk back to the bench, inning after inning. A few more Texas-league swats out toward the fence would put some life into the game, and one player quoted by the New York *Sun* has a plan. Miller Huggins, the midget manager of the Yankees, offers a suggestion which he says would quickly increase the amount of hitting in the major leagues. The little leader declares his plan would make hitting an easy matter, but would throw a lot of pitchers out of jobs. "Nothing would increase batting so much as to limit the number of pitchers each team would be permitted to carry," said Huggins. "Whether the magnates would care to go to such an extreme I am not prepared to say." Huggins, one of the closest students in baseball, proved that batting has steadily fallen off since the increase in the number of pitchers carried by each club, and that the greater the number of pitchers carried by the league the less hitting. He says:

"In the old days a club carried a small number of pitchers and a fellow had to take his turn whether he was going good or not. And then he would be left in no matter how badly he was pounded. Or if he was relieved, an outfielder who did a little pitching as a side-line was called in to finish such a game. Obviously such pitching helped swell batting averages.

"It is entirely different to-day where teams carry a pitching staff of specialists. One fellow is found effective against certain clubs and he is permitted to rest from ten days to two weeks, so he may be used twice in a certain series. Then games are won by such close scores that as soon as a pitcher shows signs of wabbling, out he goes and another man, usually with a different style of pitching, is called in.

"Then, when a pitcher isn't going good he is not used at all. The manager has such a number of twirlers at his disposal that he is not forced to send in a pitcher who is going poorly. The pitcher is kept on the bench a month or two until he regains his form.

"With a smaller staff we would naturally return to old conditions. It would no longer be possible to yank a man out of the box because he allowed a hit or gave a base on balls in a close game. If we had a young fellow we wanted to break in we would not use him to finish out games once or twice a month, but he would take his regular turn in the box. Obviously all these conditions would work to the advantage of the batsman. At present they all aid the pitcher in his ascendency over the batsman."

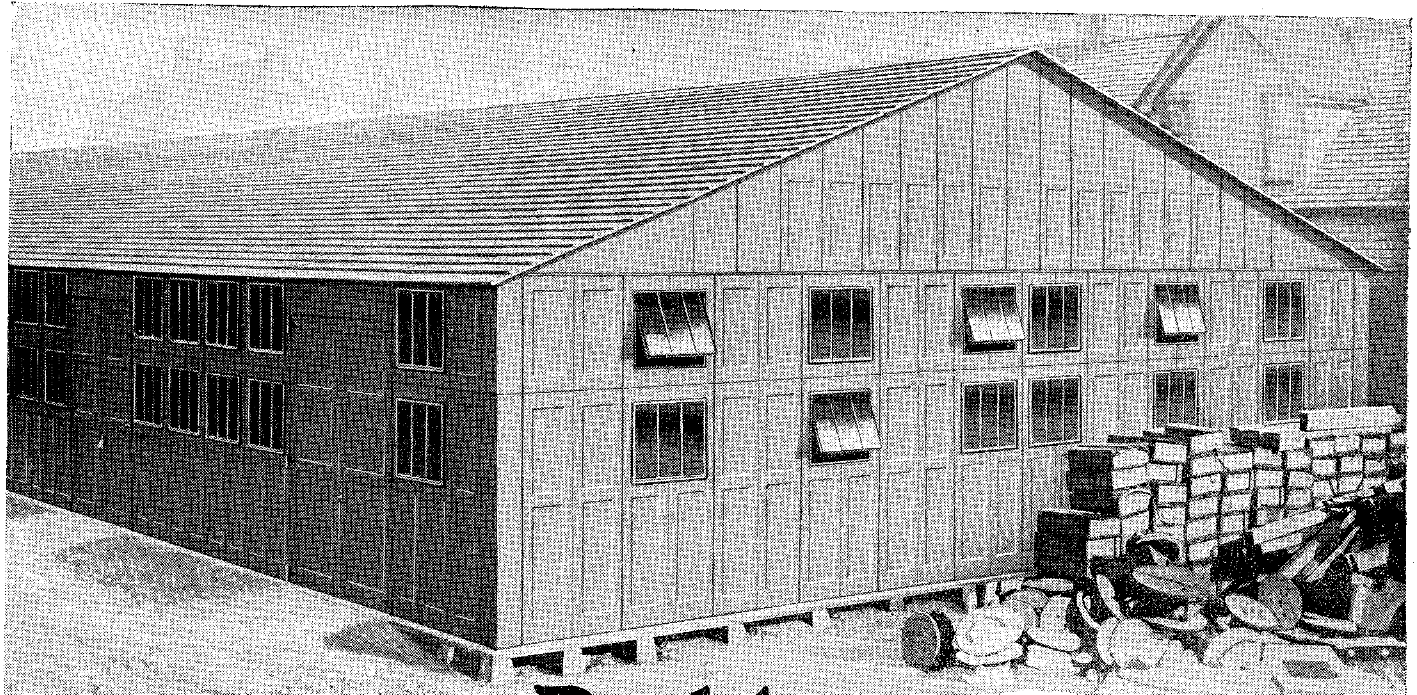
THE CONQUEROR OF IMMELMAN—When an airman brings down an opponent in single combat it is quite natural that he should be a bit proud of the exploit, particularly when the enemy adversary happened to be Germany's most distinguished Ace—Immelman, the Falcon.

Col. William Macklin, of the Canadians, was an eye-witness of the encounter that ended the brilliant career of the German flier, and in a letter to a friend in Newark, N. J., he described the duel, giving the credit for the victory to Captain Ball, V.C. Lieut. G. R. McCubbin, R.F.C., now claims that honor in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, in which he says: "My observer and myself are responsible for his (Immelman's) death in June, 1916." McCubbin's observer in the duel with Immelman was Corporal Waller, now Sergt. Waller, D.M.C. Colonel Macklin's letter was printed in the New York *Tribune*, and also quoted in part in THE DIGEST.

Captain Ball apparently never made any claim to being the conqueror of Immelman. Anyway, he had honor enough, for there were said to be forty-nine notches on the frame of his fighting machine when he was killed—a few days after the McCubbin-Immelman duel—in a fight with four German planes.

Not on the Army List.—During the British advance on Jericho an enemy shell struck an ancient tomb and revealed a skeleton. Investigation by the official archeologists connected with the British staff pointed to the skeleton being that of a historical figure, John of Antioch. Accordingly a cable was dispatched to the War Office in London: "Have discovered skeleton supposed to be that of John of Antioch."

The War Office replied: "Can not trace John Antioch. Send identification disk."—*Associated Press Dispatch.*



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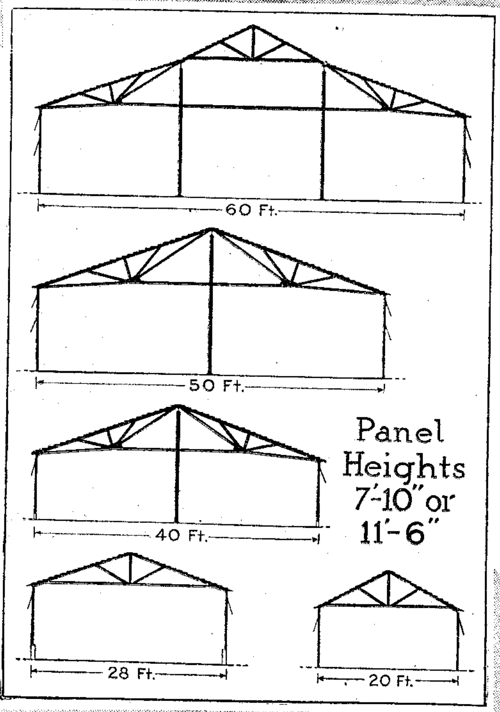

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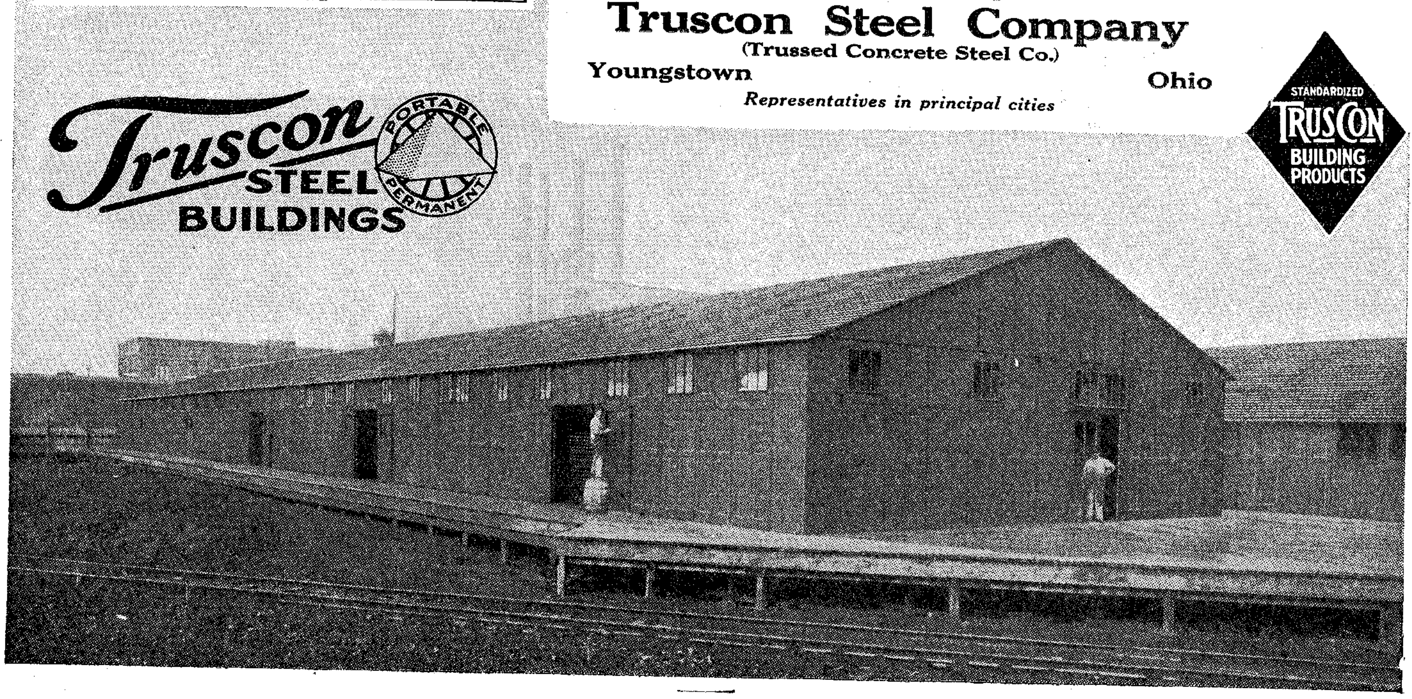

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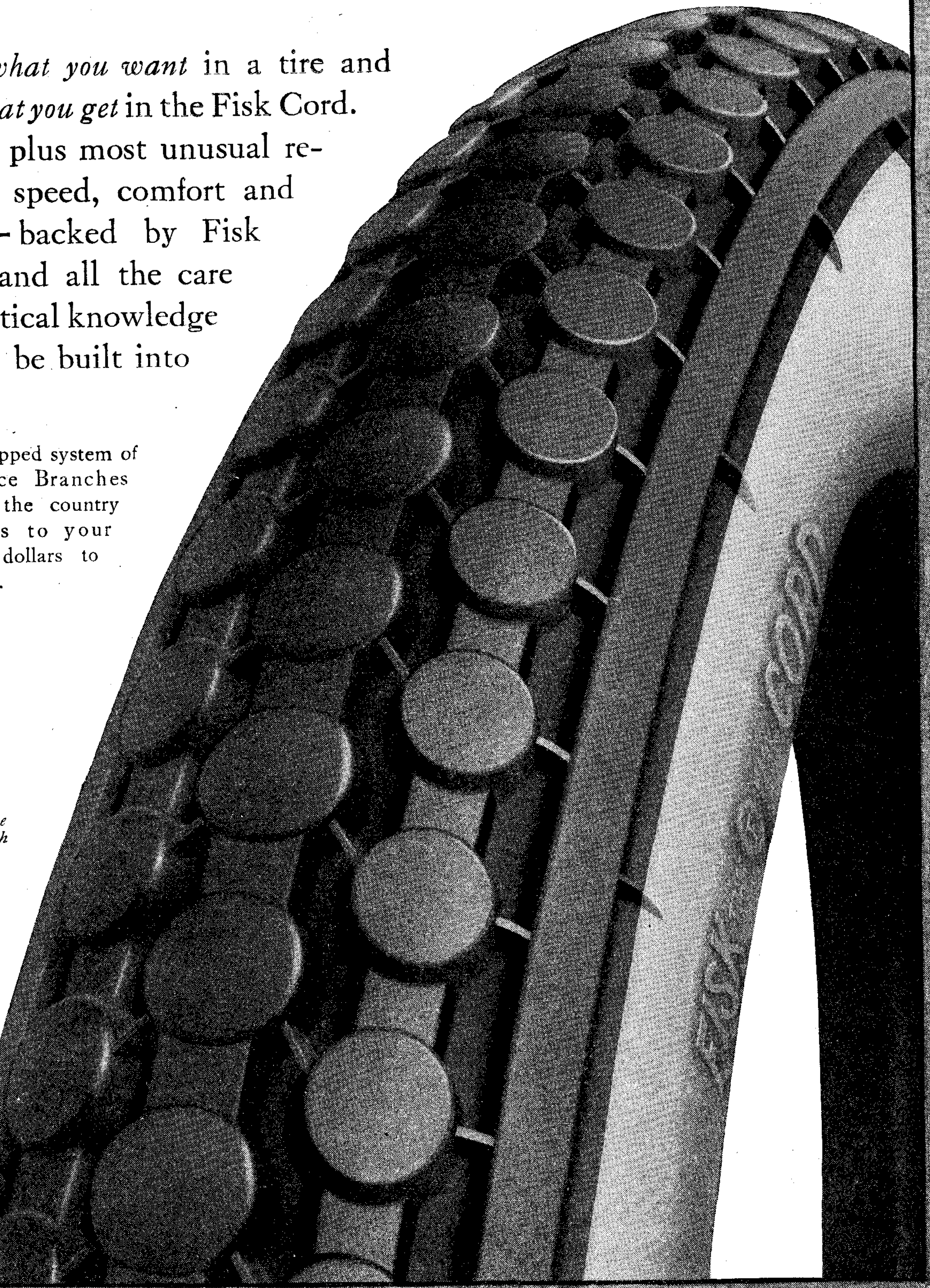

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Obvious.—Girls, if you'll Hooverize you'll reduce and you'll find it easier to make both ends meet.—*St. Louis Star.*

Nobody Loves a Censor.—"Who censors the censor's love-letters?"

"The censor has no love-letters."—*Kansas City Star.*

Poor Old Robinson.—"Jones called his prize rooster Rob."

"Rob?"

"Yes, that is the short for Robinson."

"But why call him Robinson?"

"Because he crew so."—*St. Louis Star.*

Firm in the Faith.—A colored minister of the Baptist Church, so runs the story, in order to strengthen and confirm the faith of his congregation, took as his text: "In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea." "Oh," said he, "how I like to read these precious words in the blessed Bible! You don't read anywhere about John the Presbyterian, or John the Methodist, or John the Episcopalian. No, brethren, it is John the Baptist."—*The Argonaut.*

Keeping Up the Game.—"Smith is a great golf bug, isn't he?" said Brown.

"Yes," replied Jones. "He kept his hand in all winter and had practise every day."

"But how could he practise in winter when the links are closed?" asked Brown.

"We walked down-town every morning, and every two hundred yards he would swing at an imaginary ball with his cane," replied Jones. "Then he would cuss a blue streak and when he got down-town he would drink a Scotch highball."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Got One in Your Home?—Capt. Anderson Dana, who has just got married at Plattsburg, is a grandson of the journalist, Charles A. Dana, and in an interview he said:

"My grandfather believed in marriage. He thought it steadied a man. I remember a story he used to tell.

"It's a story about a chap who asked a man:

"'Have you ever heard anything about a machine for telling when a man is lying?'

"'Sure,' said the man.

"'Have you ever seen one?' said the chap.

"'Seen one?' said the man. 'By gosh, I married one!'"—*Washington Star.*

Dodging Cupid's Darts.—MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT, NEWARK, N. J. *Dear Sir:* An answer to your advertisement regarding that you can give of any kind position; I am glad to say that I am looking for any kind position that you please me. I am a Filipino, twenty-eight years of age, since I came in Newark six years ago I work in the —— Company, Inc. of my present position, my job power-press operator and setting the dies; on account of broken my heart for the girl work in the same factory, I must transfer to other place to make me very quiet, if you please me to get a position I will give notice to my boss to leave in the shop.

With my best personal wishes and success, I am, very cordially yours,

—— ——.

—*Newark News.*

A Bit Clumsy.—EDITH—"How does Fred make love?"

MARIE—"Well, I should define it as unskilled labor."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Absentee Owner.—POILU (on short leave)—"Where is your mistress's maid?"

SUZETTE—"Up-stairs, monsieur, arranging madame's hair."

POILU—"And madame—is she with her?"—*Cassell's Journal.*

The Hun Invades Nursery Rime

There was a little Hun,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were all dumdum, dumdum;
He shinned up a tree
To snipe what he could see,
But now he is in kingdom come-come-come!

—*R. M. Eassie, "Odes to Trifles."*

A Protective Policy.—A colored recruit said he intended to take out the full limit of Government insurance, $10,000. On being told by a fellow soldier that he would be foolish to pay on so much when he was likely to be shot in the trenches, he replied: "Huh! I reckon I knows what I's doin'. You-all don't s'pose Uncle Sam is gwine to put a $10,000 man in the first-line trenches, do you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Cat Needed Tuning.—The landlady bustled up to her new lodger as he came down to breakfast the first morning.

"Good-morning, sir," she wheezed.

"Good-morning," said the lodger.

"I hope you've had a good night's rest," said the landlady.

"No," said the mild-mannered little man. "Your cat kept me awake."

"Oh," said the landlady, tossing her head. "I suppose you're going to ask me to have the poor thing killed."

"No, not exactly," said the gentle lodger. "But would you very much mind having it tuned?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Foch as She is Spoke

From us you'll hear no scornful "Tush!"
When others laud the name of Foch.

We leave the Teuts to murmur "Bosh!"
When people speak in praise of Foch.

The secret-service men should watch
All aliens who disparage Foch,

And pinch the first who dares to broach
An adverse thought concerning Foch.

Come! Voice your feelings toward the *Boche!*
A trio of huzzas for Foch!

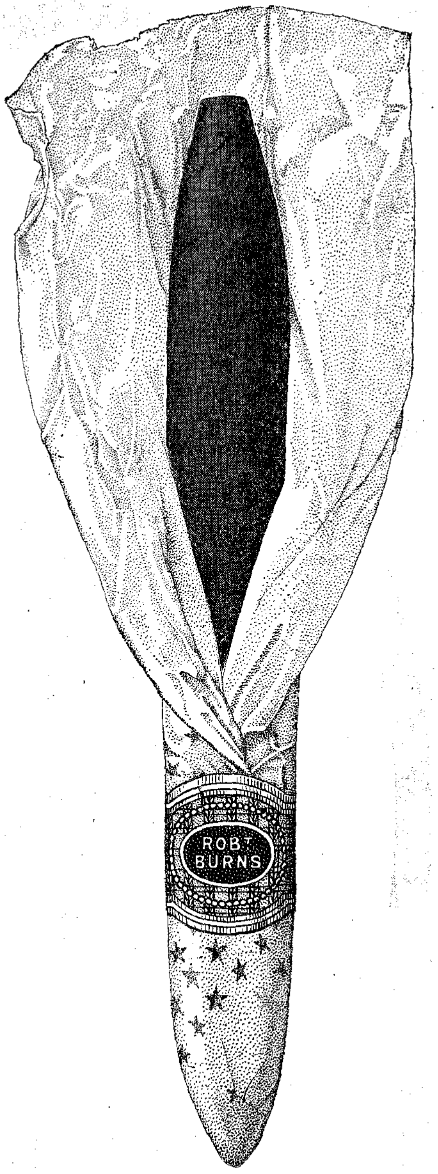
—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Then They Shelled the Nuts.—My brother wrote me about a dinner some of the soldiers gave for two visitors at camp, members of a famous Canadian regiment, who were home on sick leave.

The sergeant had been carefully coached about giving the toast, but became flustered and this is what he made of it: "Here's to the gallant Eighth, last on the field and the first to leave it."

Silence reigned, then the corporal came gallantly to the rescue:

"Gentlemen," he began, "you must excuse the sergeant; he never could give a toast decently; he isn't used to public speaking. Now I'll give a toast: Here's to the gallant Eighth, equal to none."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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This is a most efficient way to wrap efficient Robert Burns. It keeps him extra fresh. It insures his cleanliness to perfection. It safeguards him against breakage.

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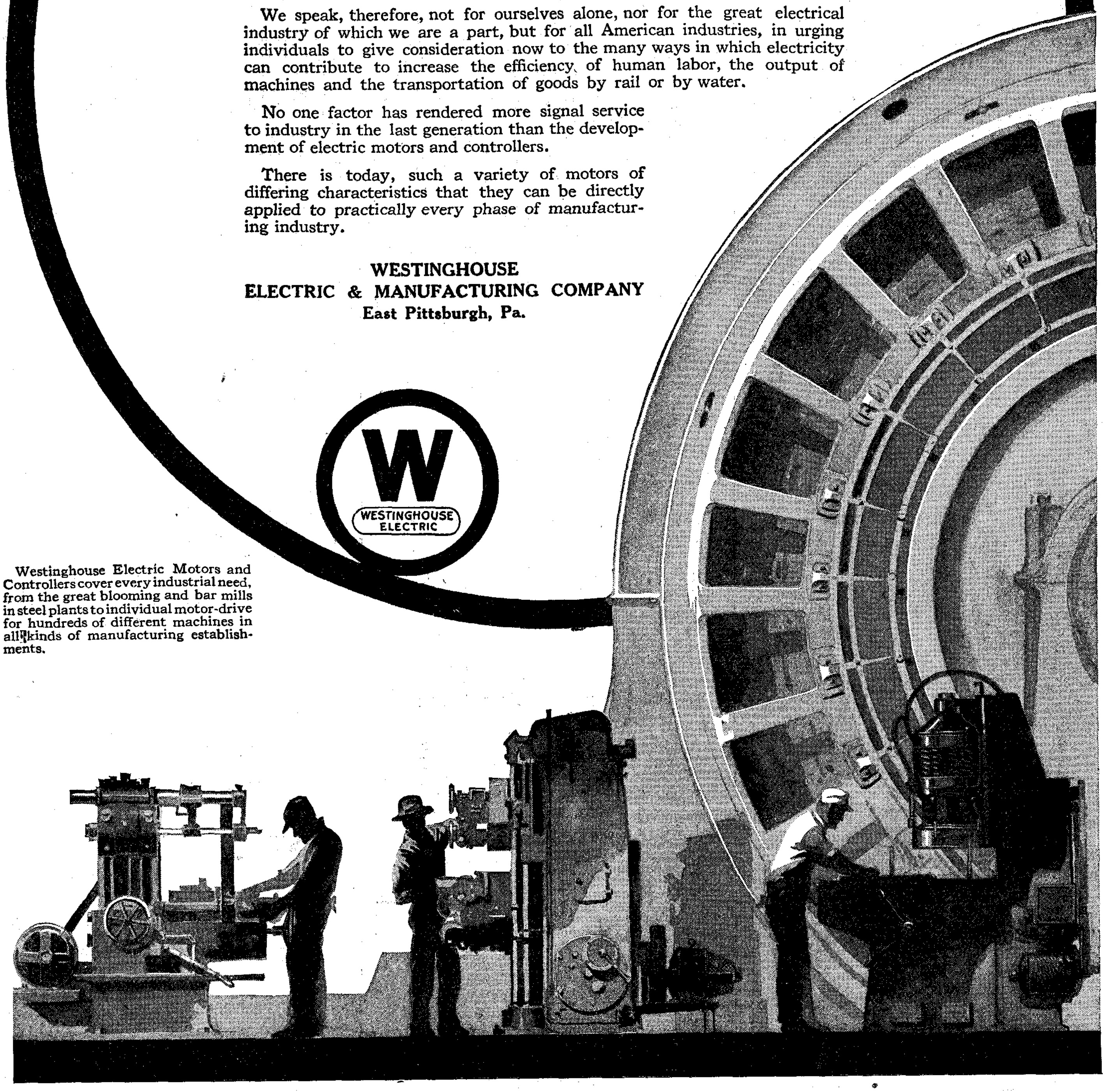

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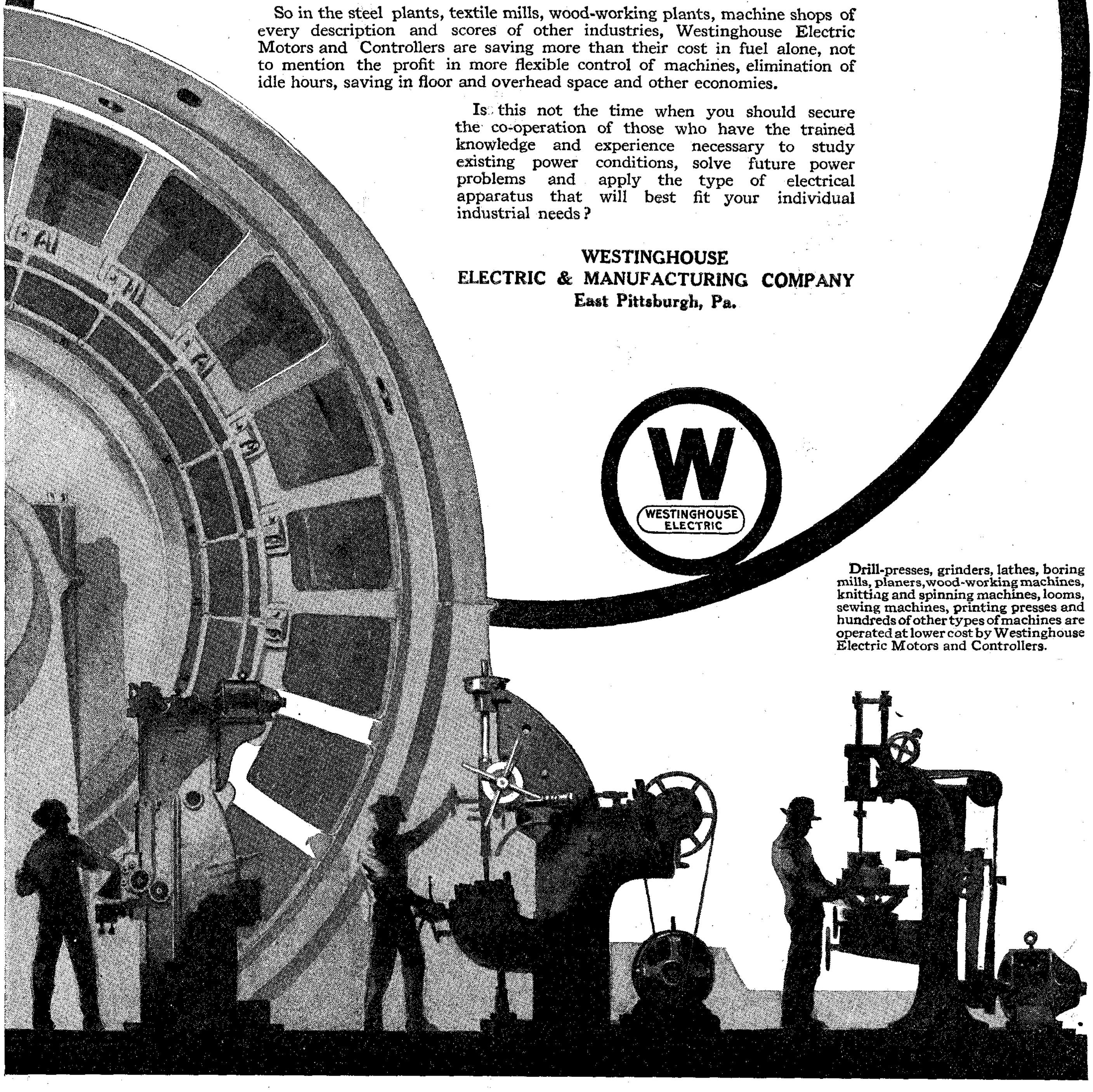

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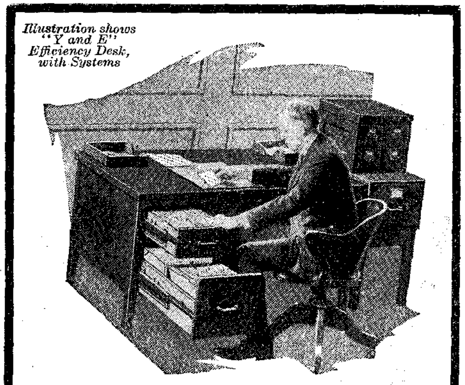
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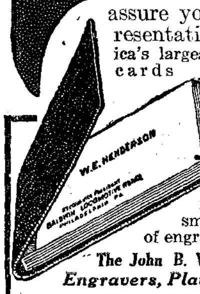

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

April 10.—A London dispatch states that the Germans have extended their attacks further north and that the line now extends for more than 150 miles. The principal fighting of the day was along the northern twenty miles, where the British were forced back.

The British official report states that north of Armentières the enemy prest on to the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert. South of Armentières the German forces established themselves on the left bank of the Lys, east of Estaires, and in the neighborhood of Bac St. Maur. German infantry that had forced its way into Messines is driven out. The British maintain their position between Estaires and Givenchy. In the morning the enemy crossed the Lawe at Lestrem, but was driven back. In a successful counter-attack on Givenchy, which had been occupied by the enemy, 750 prisoners are taken.

The French report states that Hangard was the scene of violent fighting, the village changing hands several times, but finally remaining in the hands of the French. Efforts to drive the French out of the woods to the west of Castel fail, and in the region of Suzoy the French smash the German efforts, largely increasing the enemy losses without giving him any gain. The French penetrate the enemy lines northwest of Reims and bring back prisoners.

The German report states that after strong preparation by artillery and mine-throwers their troops attacked the British and Portuguese positions between La Bassée Canal and Armentières, capturing 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns. The night report states that German forces crossed the Lys at several points between Armentières and Estaires, while north of Armentières they claim to have penetrated the British lines.

April 11.—London states that heavy fighting is in progress on the northern end of the battle-front, the British lines having been pushed back, in some places as far as six miles.

The British official night report states that heavy and continuous assaults have been prest by fresh German divisions in the region of the River Lawe, between Loisne and Lestrem. Between Estaires and Steenwerck the British line was pushed back in heavy fighting. North of Armentières a determined attack developed and the British troops were withdrawn from Armentières, which was full of gas.

The German report states that the British line has been penetrated near Armentières, while to the south of Estaires the Lawe has been crossed at some points. Between Armentières and Festubert English and Portuguese positions on the southern bank of the Lys and the eastern bank of the Lawe are reported captured.

The French report violent artillery action north of Montdidier and in the neighborhood of Lassigny. Two enemy attacks in the Noyon sector were repulsed. A German detachment was dispersed by French fire in the Orvillers-Sorel region, while northwest and east of Reims the French make successful raids, bringing in prisoners and a machine gun. Two German airplanes were brought down on April 10 by French machine guns.

A Paris dispatch states that the bombardment of the city by the German long-range gun was resumed, one shell striking a foundling-asylum, killing four and wounding twenty-one.

April 12.—London reports that Field-Marshal Haig, in an order to the British troops, states that "we are fighting with our backs to the wall and there must be no retirement." General Maurice, of the British General Staff, announces that a definite crisis in the battle has been reached. The Germans are reported to have swept the British and Portuguese from the line of the river Lys following the battle of Armentières. They claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

The official British night report states that the British troops have been pushed back to positions in the neighborhood of the Bailleul railroad, where they are heavily engaged by the enemy. Sharp fighting is reported north of La Bassée Canal and the enemy makes slight progress between the Lawe and Clarence Rivers. Other points on the British front are maintained. The report further states that more than 110 German divisions have been engaged since the morning of March 21 and that more than forty of them have been thrown into battle two or three times. Attacks in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert force the British back on Neuve Église. Strong attacks of the enemy were repulsed at Neuville-Vitasse and further north near Tilloy-lès-Mofflaines.

The French report announces violent fighting all day on the Hangard-en-Santerre-Hourges front. The enemy penetrated Hangard but counter-attacks won back the western part of the village, where fighting continues. The Germans continue to bombard Reims, where several fires break out around the cathedral.

The German report states that, encircled on the north and south and deprived of its roads of retreat, the British garrison of Armentières, consisting of fifty officers, one British and one Portuguese general, and 3,000 men, lay down their arms after a brave resistance. Forty-five cannon, many machine guns, and large quantities of ammunition and clothing are reported captured with "other rich booty." The capture of Merville is reported, and the repulse of the French troops west of Moreuil with the capture of 300 prisoners is announced. The prisoners, it is claimed, were later killed by French artillery-fire.

April 13.—London reports that the German advance, by which they hoped to sever communication between Givenchy, Béthune, and Ypres, was checked on a ten-mile front, the British holding the line of the railroad from Armentières to Hazebrouck against a succession of massed attacks.

The British night report states that the enemy, which had forced its way into Neuve Église after a violent struggle, was driven out, leaving a number of prisoners, including a battalion commander. Three separate attacks southwest and west and north of Merville were repulsed after heavy fighting. An attack south of Méteren and four assaults southeast of Bailleul are repulsed and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. Severe fighting is reported on the whole front.

The French night report states that heavy artillery-duels have been in progress during the day. Several prisoners are taken in an attack on the enemy west of Lassigny. Special storming troops in the Noyon sector are caught under the French fire and suffer sanguinary losses. The French again hold the entire village of Hangard, after violent counter-attacks in which the enemy suffers severely and leaves prisoners, including three officers. German raids are repulsed between the Miette and the Aisne. Renewed attacks

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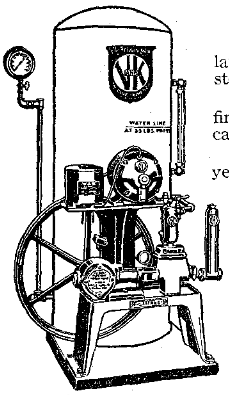

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are made by the Germans on the forest of Aprémont, which are repulsed by French and American troops acting together.

The German official report states that gains were made on the front on the Lys all the way. From the heights of Messines the Germans are said to have pushed on to the eastern border of Wulveringhem. The fortified height of Rossignol is reported captured, and the attack between the railways from Armentières to Bailleul and Merville is carried forward to the railway leading from Bailleul to Merris and as far as the border of Nieppe Wood. Artillery-duels are reported on both sides of the Somme and Luce, 400 French and English prisoners being reported captured in the actions.

April 14.—London reports that the situation in France and Flanders is encouraging. On the eight-mile front from Neuve Église to Vieux Berquin thousands of German troops have been sacrificed in a terrific struggle to envelop Bailleul. Messines Ridge is still held by the British.

The official British report states that despite violent attacks by the enemy the British still hold Neuve Église. An attack in the neighborhood of Bailleul is repulsed and another attack near Merris is also unsuccessful. Hostile artillery is reported more active in the neighborhood of Albert. At the end of a day of continuous fighting the British line is reported to be intact. The enemy's losses are said to be severe.

The French report states that the day was marked only by reciprocal bombardments at various points with no infantry action.

The official German report states that gains have been made on the Lys front, where successful engagements were fought between "Nieuwekerke" (Neuve Église), and Vieux Berquin. "Nieuwekerke" is reported taken by storm after a desperate struggle with British troops. The heights to the west of the town are also reported taken as well as Merris and Vieux Berquin. A French attack on the Somme against Hainvillers is said to have been repulsed and numerous prisoners taken.

April 15.—London reports that the Germans have sacrificed thousands of lives in a terrific struggle to envelop Bailleul. Neuve Église has been taken and retaken five times, being finally lost by the British. The Germans who had advanced to the heights west of the town are driven back to lower ground.

The British official report states that the fighting in the neighborhood of Bailleul and Wulveringhem continues, while the remainder of the Lys front remains quiet. Numerous attacks on Neuve Église are beaten off and the enemy forced to retire from the village. Fierce fighting is reported north of Merville, the Germans being driven back with great loss. In one of the seven attacks the enemy advanced in five waves, under which the British line bent slightly, but was restored by counter-attack. The British positions in the Hangard sector are reported improved and a number of prisoners taken. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners are captured at Robecq.

The French night report states there were artillery engagements of great violence in the region of Hangard. Successful raids were carried out at Four de Paris and Col du Bonhomme, prisoners being taken.

The German official report states that there were local engagements on the Lys-Wulveringhem battle-front and the British lines northeast of Wulveringhem were taken by storm. Hand-to-hand fighting frequently developed.

April 16.—A London dispatch states that

the Germans have made further important gains in their drive for the Channel ports. Bailleul has been taken and the drive extended to two miles beyond that point. Wytschaete and Spanbroekmolen also have been occupied. At their nearest point the Germans are now only thirty miles from the coast. The situation is considered the most critical since the war began.

The British report states that at dawn the enemy attack was renewed in strength on the front from Méteren to Wytschaete. Approaching under cover of a mist the German forces took both positions after a prolonged struggle. Méteren was recaptured by the British. Strong local attacks were delivered in the morning against Boyelles, south of Arras, and the fighting is still going on. Hostile artillery is developing more activity south of Albert and in the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal. The British troops fall back on new positions north of Bailleul and Wulveringhem.

The French report states that violent bombardments have taken place on both sides in the region of Montdidier, but without infantry action. Several enemy attacks near Bois-le-Prêtre were repulsed. Heavy artillery action is reported south of Montdidier and the French make progress in the Noyon sector.

The official report from Berlin states that the German attacks on the Lys battle-field meet with complete success. The heights of Wytschaete have been stormed and Bailleul taken.

A dispatch from Washington states that officials there regard the situation as extremely critical.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

April 12.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that both American artillery and infantry participate in repulsing a strong enemy attack in the Toul sector. A Paris dispatch states that French and American troops acting together drive the enemy out of a foothold they had gained in advanced positions in Aprémont Forest. The Americans take 22 prisoners belonging to six different units.

April 13.—A Paris dispatch states that Capt. James N. Hall and Lieut. Paul F. Blair are the first American aviators to win the Distinguished Service Cross of the American Army.

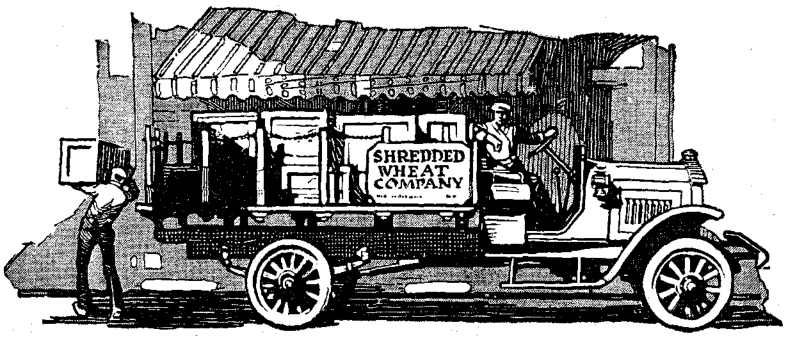
April 14.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that a violent attack by four German companies on the American position on the Meuse north of St. Mihiel was repulsed successfully in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, the Germans leaving prisoners and 34 dead and 10 wounded. The Berlin account of this action states that a successful thrust was made against the American troops, inflicting heavy losses and bringing back prisoners.

April 16.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that the Americans have again taken possession of No Man's Land near Aprémont Forest. The enemy has apparently given up his attempt to penetrate to the American third line.

Following is the official casuality list of the American forces in France up to date: Killed in action, 472; died of wounds, 83; died of accident, 190; died of disease, 903; other causes, 45; slightly wounded 1,827; missing in action, 83.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS

April 10.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the British Army in France states that the first of the American



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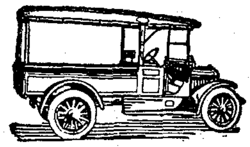

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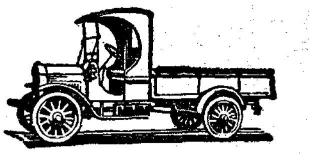
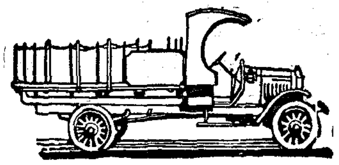
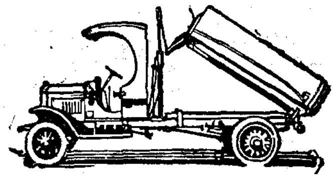


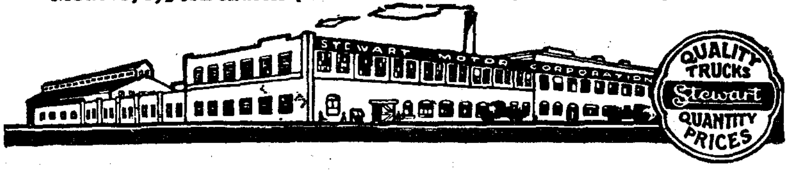
Model 8, 1 ton chassis $1395



Model 9, 1½ ton chassis $1750



Model 7, 2 ton chassis $2295



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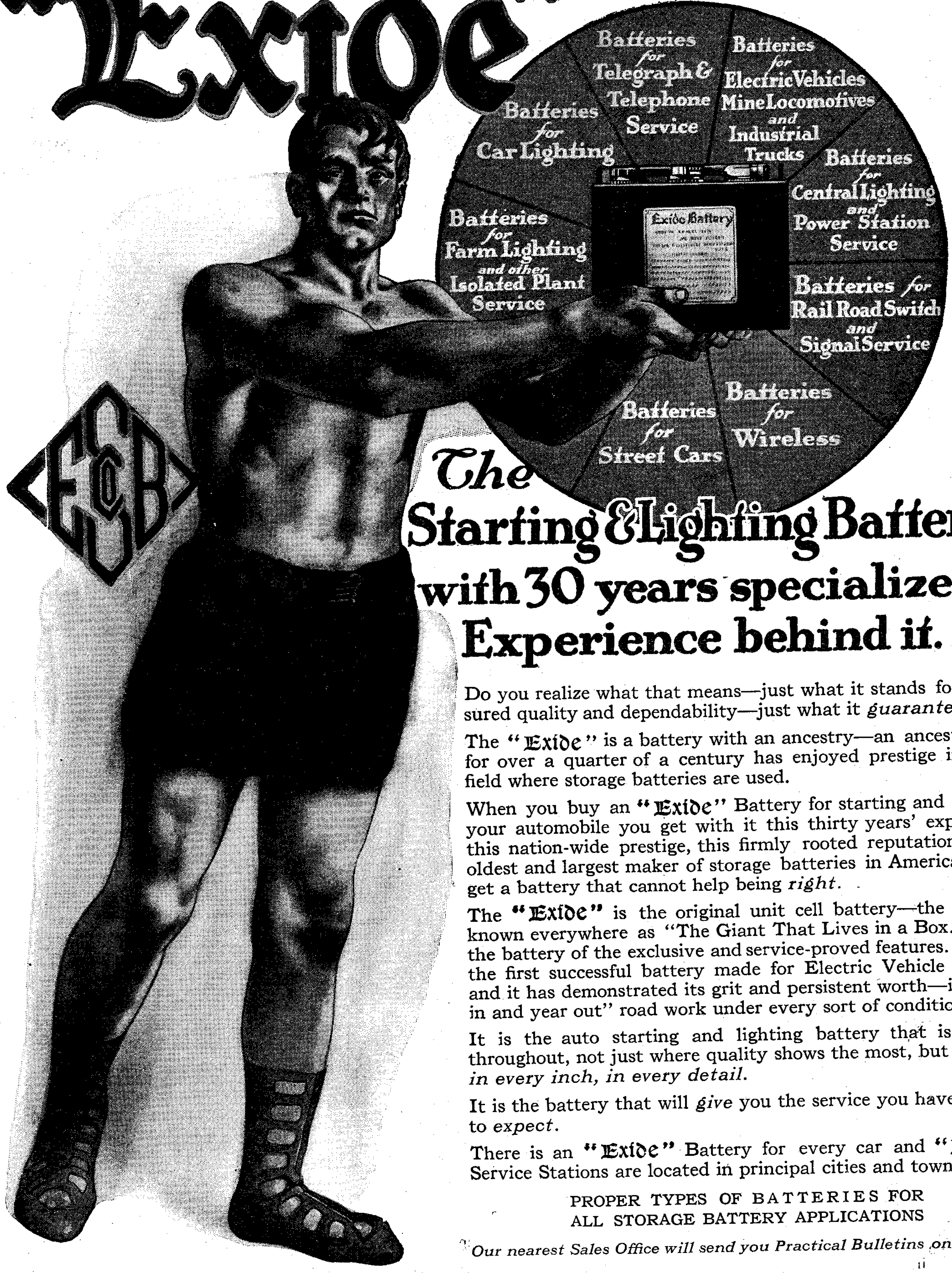
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April 13.—The British casualties during the week ended to-day total 8,121, of whom 372 were officers. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,888; men, 4,768.

April 14.—A Paris dispatch states that the British and French Governments have agreed in conferring upon General Foch the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

April 10.—A dispatch from Amsterdam states that German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny as they are about to start for France, killing three officers and wounding others.

April 11.—A dispatch from Paris states that in an official note a letter of Emperor Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, and offers to support France's claim, as well as declaring that Belgium should be reestablished and retain her African possessions.

A Vienna dispatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares that Mr. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor that he "indignantly repels" the assertion that he recognized France's claims to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles's letter, published by the French, was falsified. Emperor William cordially thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.

April 14.—Paris reports that the long-range bombardment of the city is continued, one woman being killed. Last night the city experienced its first nocturnal long-range gun-attack, but no casualties are reported.

April 15.—A London dispatch states that the publication of Emperor Charles's peace letter and the efforts to explain the action have placed Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in such an impossible position that he resigns. The resignation has been accepted.

A Berlin dispatch states that German troops, supported by naval detachments, have entered Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

April 16.—A Paris dispatch states that in yesterday's long-range bombardment of the city 13 were killed and 45 wounded.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

April 10.—A semi-official Berlin dispatch to Amsterdam reports the capture of an American aviator whose machine was shot down on the Western front on April 7.

April 11.—An official French report states that French pursuit airplanes in battle bring down two German airplanes and a captive balloon as well as seriously damaging 12 other German machines that fell within their own lines.

April 12.—London reports an air-raid on the east coast of England, the enemy succeeding in penetrating inland and attacking Midland districts.

A French official report states that pursuit airplanes carry out more than 350 sorties and fight 120 engagements in the Somme and Oise regions. Eight enemy airplanes were brought down, 23 others fell within their own lines, five captive balloons were set on fire, and five others, pierced by bullets, were obliged to drop. The railway-stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard, and Noyon, as well as cantonments and convoys, were bombed, several fires and explosions occurring.

April 13.—An official statement issued in London announces that on April 12, a great concentration of British airplanes was effected on the battle-front, bombing and sweeping with machine-gun fire roads packed with enemy troops. Thirty-six bombs and 110,000 rounds of ammunition were fired. In air engagements 40 German machines were brought down and 20 others sent down out of control. Twelve British machines are missing.

A Paris dispatch announces that 26 persons were killed and 72 wounded during the German air-raid on Paris on April 12.

London dispatches state that five persons were killed and 15 injured in the German raid of April 12, in which four airplanes participated.

April 15.—Paris reports that during April 13 and 14 four enemy airplanes were shot down.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

April 10.—Following is the British Admiralty report on the sinkings by mine or submarine for the past week: Vessels of more than 1,600 tons, 4; less than 1,600 tons, 2; fishing-boats, 2; vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 11; arrivals, 2,534; sailings, 2,495. The Admiralty furnishes the following as the results of 58 weeks of submarine warfare: Vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, 885; less than 1,600 tons, 330.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Belgian relief-steamship *Flanders* was sunk by a mine on April 8. The crew were saved.

April 11.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that two new dreadnoughts have been added to the German Fleet during the war, and, according to the German press, they participated in the bombardment in the Baltic Sea. They are the *Baden* and the *Bayern*.

A dispatch from Rotterdam states that the *Nieuw Amsterdam* arrives from New York with 2,000 passengers, including the former Dutch minister at Washington and the officers and crews of the Dutch vessels seized by the United States.

April 14.—A Washington dispatch states that the United States naval collier *Cyclops* is apparently lost with all on board. The vessel has not been heard from since March 4, when she left the West Indies for an Atlantic port. She carried 15 officers, 221 crew, and 57 passengers.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

April 11.—A London dispatch states that the British troops continue to advance in Palestine to the depth of one and a half miles on a front of five miles.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

April 10.—A Petrograd dispatch states that under the terms of the peace treaty Russia loses 780,000 square kilometers of territory and 56,000,000 inhabitants, 32 per cent. of the population of the country.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

April 10.—The report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs declares that the production of combat planes for use in actual war has been a "substantial failure." The Liberty motor is found to be only a partial success and its use is restricted. The report recom-

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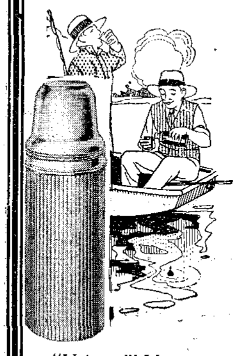

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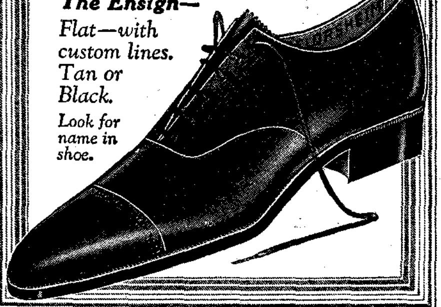

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mends the concentration of authority under a single head.

The amended resolution correcting deficiencies in the Espionage Act of 1917 passes the Senate without roll-call. Among other provisions permitting more drastic action against seditionists is one fixing a penalty of twenty years for obstructing the Liberty Loan.

For failing to maintain his command on an efficient footing Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Resche, of Minnesota, in command of the 34th National Guard at Camp Cody, New Mexico, is discharged from the Federal service. Resche is German born.

April 11.—President Wilson, by proclamation, commandeers the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants and Miners, and the Southern steamship lines and assigns them to the supervision of Director-General McAdoo. The Government now has under its control 111 vessels, aggregating 400,000 tons.

April 12.—Secretary Lansing, on behalf of the United States, replying to the protest of Holland against the seizure of Dutch ships, declares the action to be just and necessary.

The consolidation of five divisions of the General Staff into a new department of purchases, storage, and traffic, headed by Major-General Goethals, is announced by Major-General March, Chief of Staff.

April 13.—The House by a vote of 325 to 3 passes the Senate Draft Quota Bill.

April 14.—Accused of having insulted the uniform of the New York Guard, worn by Capt. Howard Duffield, chaplain of the Ninth Coast Defense Command, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner is named as the defendant in a court martial ordered by Governor Whitman of New York. Colonel Gardiner was at one time District Attorney of New York County, and wears a medal for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Gettysburg.

April 15.—The total subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan now total more than $620,000,000.

April 16.—A Washington dispatch states that following a conference at the White House, Charles M. Schwab is made Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He begins his duties at once with wide powers.

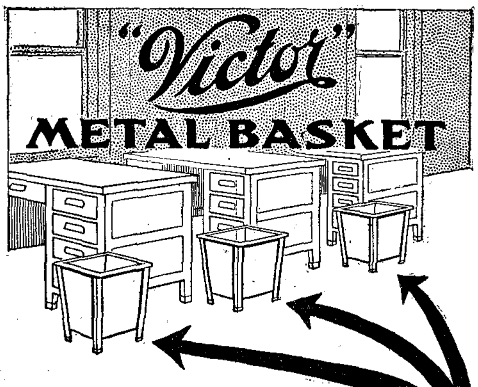
Eliminating provisions designed to punish strikers on war-contracts, the Senate accepts a conference report on the Sabotage Bill, which carries penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines for injuring war-materials or interfering with war-industries.

Secretary of War Baker arrives from Europe on an American transport. He praises the American forces and says he returns with a sense of pride and confidence in the American Army.

FOREIGN

April 11.—The newspapers of Moscow state that the Romanof family are suffering want on their allowance of $200 a month. Noblemen and women who are with the Romanofs are doing their own washing or working in the vineyards for a few rubles.

April 12.—Despite the opposition of the Ulster delegates, the report of the Irish convention, offering a basis for a Home-Rule measure, is submitted to the British Premier by Sir Horace Plunkett. The majority of the Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists, and five out of seven of the labor representatives agree in the scheme of self-government for Ireland, which provides for a Senate and House to have virtually full legislative power.



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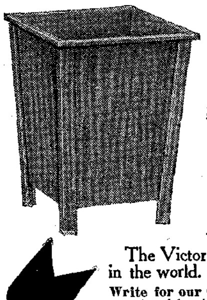

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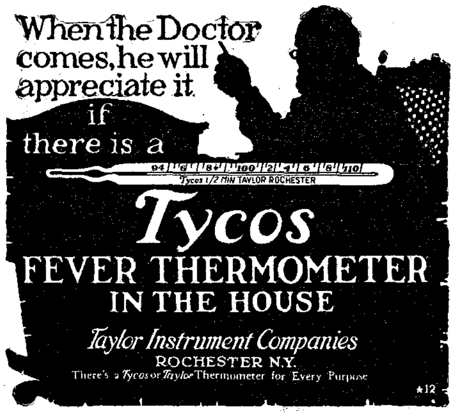
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A resolution introduced in the British Parliament by Chancellor Bonar Law sets aside Friday and Monday nights for consideration of the Man-power Bill. The blending of conscription and Home Rule, however, meets with the general disapproval of the Irish press, and there is a feeling of apprehension over the attitude of Ulster, which approves and welcomes conscription, but balks at a Dublin parliament.

April 14.—To reduce the present high prices Sweden has issued an order restricting the dealing in hosiery, woolen and cotton yarns and linen textiles, which may now only be obtained by card establishing the need of the applicant.

April 16.—A Paris dispatch states that Bolo Pasha is executed at Vincennes.

A London dispatch announces that the English Government's Man-power Bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons. A change was made in the bill by which the clergy will not be subject to conscription.

DOMESTIC

April 11.—A Philadelphia dispatch states that the German-American Alliance, at a special meeting, decides to dissolve the organization at once and turn the $30,000 in the treasury over to the American Red Cross.

April 12.—Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia from 1911 to 1915, and celebrated for his thirty-year struggle against boss rule in city and State, dies at his home in Philadelphia at the age of seventy-six.

April 14.—Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and for many years a prominent Democratic leader, dies in Washington from paralysis. He was in his seventieth year.

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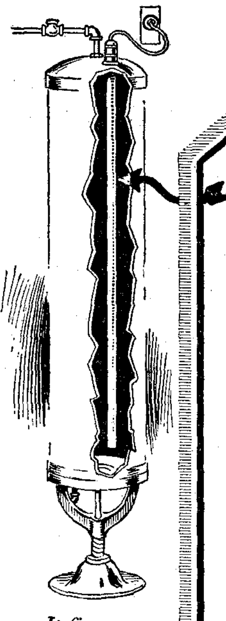
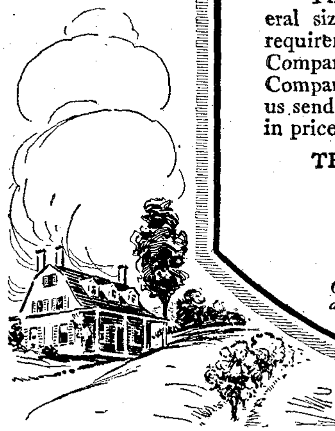
David without question had in his band all of the component parts of the modern orchestra — strings, wood-winds, brass, and percussion. At the dedication of Solomon's Temple, David and all the house of Israel "played before the Lord with all manner of instruments made of fir wood, and with harps and with psalteries, with timbrels, castanets, cornets and cymbals, and the sound of the trumpet was heard in the land even as it is heard to-day."

Popular as a composer and popular as a conductor, David was certainly to be envied.





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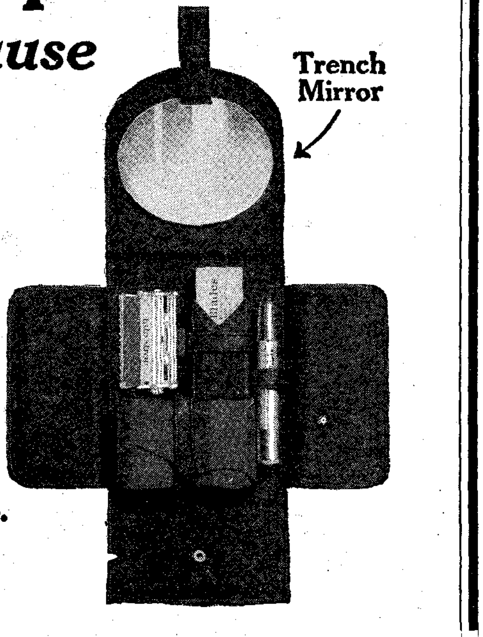

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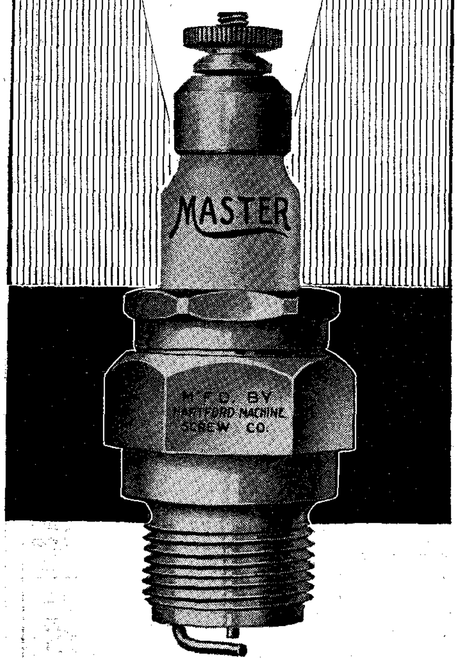

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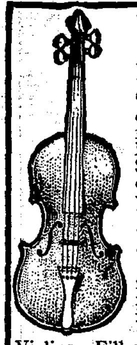

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LABOR AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 27)

workers where the need is most pressing, and to determine which job needs to be done first, we have the last two divisions—The Training and Dilution Service and the Distribution Service. Already the Department has established a country-wide system of employment agencies where men who need work may learn just what positions are available, where they are located, and what they are worth.

At any minute the supply of men who are skilled in particular trades needed to carry on the war may become so small that none can be found who are unemployed. It will then be necessary to get them from workers in other non-essential industries. Against such an emergency, a branch of the Employment Service, known as the United States Public Reserve, has been established. It is enrolling men who are willing to give up their jobs and go where the country asks them. A great reserve of ship-yard volunteers has already been enrolled.

This Employment Service is trying to meet the need for farm-labor, admittedly short both in this country and in Canada. Any farmer who wants a man, any man who wants to work on a farm, may call at any third- or fourth-class post-office, or upon rural free-delivery agents, and get help. Since the supply of men is short, efforts are being made to tap new channels of labor. The United States Boys' Working Reserve appeals to every youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years of age to enlist for farm-work. Boys saved millions of dollars' worth of crops last year; boys will save still more this year, now that the plans have been perfected, and the farmers are more sanguine about a boy's usefulness. Boys from fourteen to sixteen will be used for farm-work near their homes. Town men will be urged to come to the farmer's aid in rush seasons, and women will be enrolled for such kinds of work as they are able to do.

This survey omits many phases of the work of the department, but it does at least make us realize the sweep of their undertakings, and the wise, sympathetic manner in which they are going about them.

AMERICA'S PECULIAR LABOR-PROBLEMS—America's labor-problems are in a way more difficult than England's. Our laborers are not so fully organized. The American Federation of Labor, which embraces most of our unions, tho growing rapidly, even now includes but one-tenth of all our workers, whereas England's labor-unions include nine-tenths of her workers. When we have reached an understanding with our labor-leaders, we have but touched the fringe; when England's governors reach such an understanding, only the fringe remains untouched. We have, too, no solidarity of race among our workers. English workers are English men and women. America's workers are of every race on earth, many unacquainted with our ideals and unquickened by a rooted love of country.

Nor can we compel our laborers against their will. We can not conscript labor until we conscript capital. Whereas the German authorities drove their strikers back to work at the point of the bayonet, we fortunately live in a country where the right word spoken by our President sent our ship-yard workers back to their tasks. That closing sentence of the President's letter, "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?" should serve as a goad to impel every one of us to do his best all the time.

Coningsby Dawson has written of "The Glory of the Trenches," but there is a Glory of the Toilers at Home which is epic in its grandeur. The man who stands in freezing weather and pounds in his rivets to make one ship nearer its maiden voyage, the man who works his allotted hours six days in the week, and will not loaf two of those days because he has enough to keep him and family, the man who will suffer inconvenience, and wait for a peaceful settlement, who will cooperate and not obstruct, has a glory in his soul, tho he be the last to suspect it.

STRIKES—Strikes have occurred since we entered the war. Indeed it is said that in our first six months of war the total number of working days for one man lost amounted to 6,000 years. Think of the ships that could have been built in those wasted hours. But we have the assurance of the Department of Labor that there are fewer strikes in progress now than in years and we are hopeful of the outcome, for one outstanding fact presents itself to cheer us. It is that the workingmen of the country have faith in the humanity and justice of the Department of Labor. As time goes on and our lists of dead and dying lengthen, the solemn duty for each to do his best will deepen. John, the shipwright, will not loaf, or cheat, or strike, because he will know that his son Tom, who wears his khaki bravely, will suffer added hardships and perhaps lose his life if the expected supplies or reserves do not arrive in time.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR — This is labor's war. Every hope for its future happiness depends upon an Allied victory. Distinctions between classes are disappearing. Percy Blueblood and Tim Riffraff work side by side in the munition-plant and fight shoulder to shoulder in France. The colonel in an American cantonment whose account was solicited by a local bank said: "My account wouldn't be worth your trouble, but you ought to get my chauffeur's; he's worth millions." That labor is dignified and respectable, that idleness is shameful and traitorous, is the plain lesson to all. Three States, Maryland, Georgia, and New Jersey, have already passed laws to make the idle, regardless of their bank accounts, go to work. In America honest labor has always been respected As a rule the laborer has not been treated as an instrument to be used until worn out and then discarded. But the time has now come when to a much fuller extent he will be treated as a brother worker, a copartner, whose welfare is the world's concern.

QUESTIONS OF FACT

1. *When was the American Federation of Labor founded? Who is its head? How many members has it?*
2. *When was the Department of Labor founded? Who was its first Secretary?*
3. *What was the gist of the report of the President's Commission which investigated labor conditions on the Pacific coast?*
4. *Who is the newly appointed head of the Housing and Transportation Service?*

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

5. *What gains has English labor made during the war?*
6. *What is the platform of the new Labor party in England?*
7. *How do you account for the fact that Germany, who made most careful provision for her working classes before the war, yet had the most rapidly growing "party of Protest," the Socialist party?*

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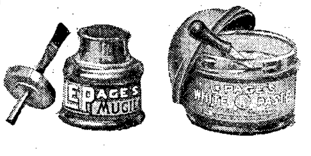

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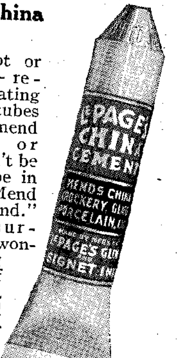

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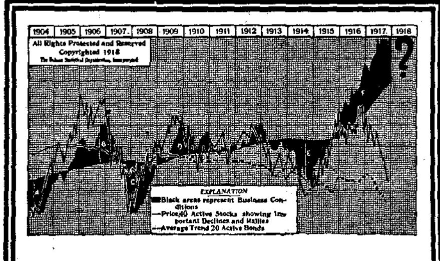

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

OUR SIX KINDS OF LIBERTY BONDS

When the present issue of Liberty Bonds is floated and the various conversions of former bonds have been made, there will be six kinds of Liberty Bonds outstanding. What these six kinds will be, and what their differences, were recently explained in *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"First, there are the 3½s, the First Liberty Loan, issued June 15, 1917, maturing June 15, 1947, but redeemable on or after June 15, 1932; that is, they are 15-30 year bonds, with interest payments on June 15 and December 15. They are exempt from all taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes, and are convertible into any higher rate bonds issued during the war (except short-term five-year loans), within six months from date of the issue of such higher rate bonds.

"Secondly, there are the first 4s; that is, the 3½s converted into 4s. While their issue date was November 15, 1917, they have the same coupon dates and the same date of maturity as the 3½s and are redeemable in similar manner. They are exempt from the normal income tax, but are subject to supertax and excess-profits tax on incomes and earnings, except the income from holdings of $5,000 bonds. They are convertible into the new 4¼ per cent. bonds, if application is made before November 9, 1918. If converted into the 4¼s, they retain the same dates of maturity, redemption, and interest payments, but in other respects, assume the status of the new issue.

"Thirdly, the Second 4s are the bonds originating with the Second Liberty Loan. Their maturity takes place November 15, 1942, but they are redeemable, at the Government's option, on or after November 15, 1927. That is, they are 10-25-year bonds. Their coupon dates are May 15 and November 15. Tax-exemption features and convertibility into the new 4¼ per cent. bonds are the same as the First Liberty 4s.

"There will be three kinds of 4¼s outstanding; they may be designated as follows:

"First 4¼s—conversion of the 3½s or first 4s into 4¼s. Date of issue will be May 9, 1918, and maturity, June 15, 1947. Redemption will be on or after June 15, 1932. Coupon dates are June 15 and December 15. Their tax-exemption feature is the same as the 4s and, in addition, they may be used for paying the Federal inheritance tax. They are not convertible into any future issues. In other words, they become 15-30-year 4¼ per cent. bonds.

"Second 4¼s—conversion of the second 4s into the 4¼s. Dated May 9, 1918, they mature November 15, 1942, with redemption, at the Government's option, on or after November 15, 1927, that is, they become 10-25-year 4¼ per cent. bonds. Their coupon dates are May 15 and November 15, and their tax-exemption features are the same as the first 4¼s. They are not convertible into future issues.

"Third 4¼s—bonds originating with the Third Liberty Loan now offered. They are dated May 9, with maturity on September 15, 1928, and no redemption provision before that date; that is, they will be the only 10-year 4¼ per cent. bond. Coupon dates are on September 15 and March 15. Tax-exemption features and non-convertibility into future issues are the same as specified above in the first and second 4¼s.

"Thus three 4¼ per cent. bonds will be available: of 15-30-year maturity, of 10-25-year maturity, and of 10-year maturity. Just which of these bonds will prove most attractive to investors hereafter remains to be seen. Some people may set a higher value on the comparatively short maturity of ten years, while others may prefer to possess a 4¼ per cent. United States bond for as long a period as possible."

It is explained in *The Magazine of Wall Street* that the only difference between the First Converted 4s and the Second 4s is in the date of maturity, and that the same will be true of the First Converted 4¼s, Second Converted 4¼s, and the Third 4¼s. These differences in converted bonds have risen from the fact that "all the converted bonds retain the same date of maturity as before conversion." Following is a table in which the writer sets forth, in convenient form, present prices for the six varieties and the yield to be expected for each:

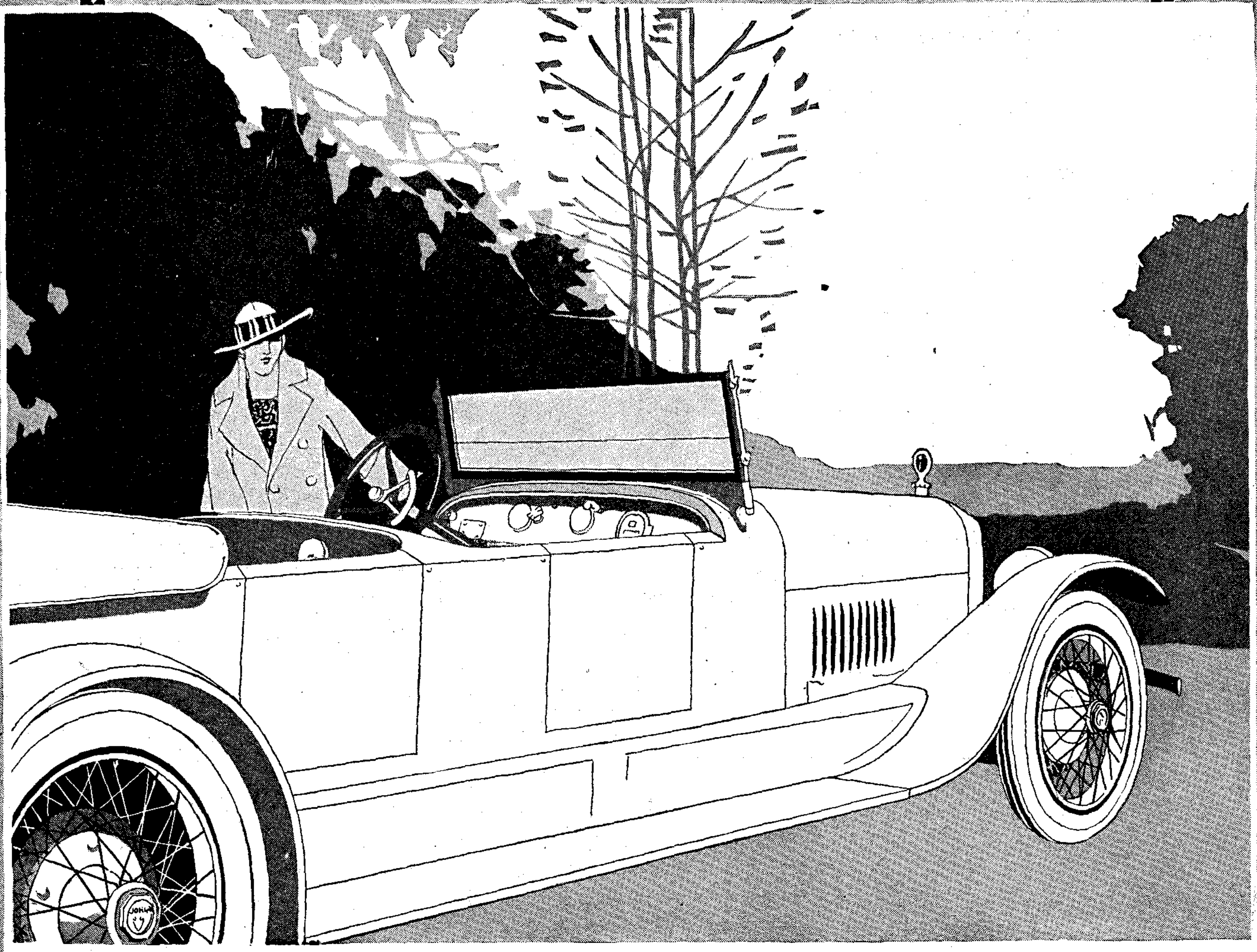
	Rate	*Matur.*	*Price About*	*Yield About*
First Liberty Loan.........	3½	1947–32	98.80	3.55%
First Converted............	4	1947–32	96.25	4.22
Second Liberty Loan........	4	1942–27	96.25	4.24
First Converted............	4¼	1947–32	100.00	4.25
Second Converted..........	4¼	1942–27	100.00	4.25
Third Liberty Loan.........	4¼	1928	100.00	4.25

The writer points out that the two special features of the First 3½s—complete tax exemption, even from income supertaxes, and convertibility into *any* future issue—"make them attractive to persons of large income and also to those who believe that before the war is over it will become necessary to raise the rate of interest on Government bonds above 4¼ per cent."

Since the 4s are now selling to yield substantially the same rate as the 4¼s will yield at par, and since the 4s are convertible into the 4¼s at par, and the 4¼s are to be provided with a special fund to maintain their price, the question is asked, "Why do not the 4s rise to par?" The answer given by the writer is that "there is a tremendous volume of the 4s outstanding, including the First Converted 4s, and there are many factors entering into their market price which have nothing to do with investment values." For example, he cites the fact that "many persons who want to make a showing of patriotism in subscribing to the new issue are selling their 4s to give them the necessary funds." The 4s have advanced from a low of 94.70, a rise of about two points, on the prospect of conversion into a supported bond, but since it takes a lot of buying to move them, and the new loan will involve a heavy drain on investment capital, they may be slow in reaching parity with the new 4¼s.

As to the conversion privilege, the *Wall Street Journal* writer says that while six months was fixt as the time within which to convert the 3½s after the date of the issue of the Second Liberty Loan, and while a six months' period has been likewise extended after the date of the issue of the new 4¼s for converting the outstanding bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to make conversions before July 1 and after November 9. July 1 was fixt in the Act, but as the bonds tendered for conversion draw interest at 4¼ per cent. from their respective coupon dates, "the actual time designated for receiving those to be converted does not matter much." They automatically become 4¼ per cent. bonds on the coupon dates.

It is pointed out by the *Magazine of Wall Street* writer that the 4¼ per cent. paid on the Third Liberty Bonds is "the



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Secured as they are by "all property in the United States, no matter by whom owned, upon which taxes can be levied, also secured by the earning power of all business with a lien on incomes of individuals, Liberty Loan Bonds have absolutely the strongest security the world affords." He believes that the recovery of Government credit after the war "is almost a certainty," and regards it as "reasonable to assume that Government credit will be on as good as a 3½ per cent. basis when the Third Liberty Bonds mature. For the First 3½s "we might assume, perhaps, a 3 per cent. basis." In that case the several issues would be selling as follows:

First 3½s	107
First Converted 4s	107
Second 4s	105½
First Converted 4¼s	110
Second Converted 4¼s	108
Third 4¼s	100

WHY PRICES ARE SO HIGH

That present high prices are not due to any one cause, such as the expansion of bank credit, but that they are due to "many factors, not the least of which is the well-known law of supply and demand," is set forth in a leaflet recently issued by the Guaranty Trust Company. Price movements, says the writer, "sum up in themselves the results of the bewildering and immensely complex interplay of all economic factors," so that any attempt to analyze causes "involves a study of all the various complex phenomena of our economic life." During the present war, the most important factors have been "greatly increased demands, the disruption of distributing processes, a shortage of labor, and the decrease in production of various products." As to various causes for high prices, the writer says:

> "The increase in wholesale prices of 81 per cent. and the increase in retail prices of 57 per cent. for January, 1918, as compared with July, 1914, create a serious problem in our economic life. In making readjustments to the new level of prices, various classes of people have been differently affected. During a period of falling prices, the debtor class and business men feel the burden of the change, while the creditor and those with fixt incomes are benefited. During a period of increasing prices, the creditor and the fixt-income class feel the burden, while the debtor class and business men are benefited.
>
> "From a history of world-prices it would appear that our economic life is one of constant change and that the problem of a changing price-level has ever been with us. The measure of this changing price-level consists of index-numbers, which for many purposes may be considered as an imperfect test of change of price-levels. Various systems of index-numbers differ among

themselves in measuring the changes in the price-level. The following table shows the periods of world-wide changing price-levels:

1789–1809	general prices increased approximately 85%
1809–1849	general prices decreased approximately 60%
1849–1873	general prices increased approximately 34%
1873–1896	general prices decreased approximately 40%
1896–1914	general prices increased approximately 47%

"A nation at war is an insistent buyer of commodities. At the outbreak of the European War, several such buyers entered our market. Their insistent buying power led to an intensification of the market demand. Industrial plants, in laying plans for expansion to take care of war-contracts, went into the market bidding for capital in the form of building machinery, raw materials, and also labor. In order to get this additional supply and to shift it from other lines of production, it was necessary to pay higher prices. Other industries, not working on war-contracts, found that it was more difficult to retain their skilled labor and to get raw materials at usual prices, and as a result they were compelled to offer higher prices or reduce their output.

"The outbreak of the war disrupted the normal distributive system, so that the supply of important commodities in the countries at war was restricted. The demands upon available shipping for troop movements combined with war-losses further disrupted the machinery of distribution. A short-sighted failure to provide railroad transportation adequate to meet the increasing commercial and industrial needs of the country resulted in restricted supplies and increased costs. This has greatly curtailed the shifting of many commodities from points of production to places of most insistent demand. As an example, the surplus of wheat at the end of the present season in Australia is estimated to be about 180,000,000 bushels. If shipping were available, the transfer of this supply to centers of demand would lower prices.

"There has also been a decrease in the production of certain important commodities, particularly agricultural. For instance, thirty-cent cotton in part is due to decreased production, as indicated by the following figures for the United States:

1911	16,100,000 bales
1912	14,100,000 "
1913	14,600,000 "
1914	16,900,000 "
1915	12,000,000 "
1916	12,500,000 "
1917	12,300,000 "

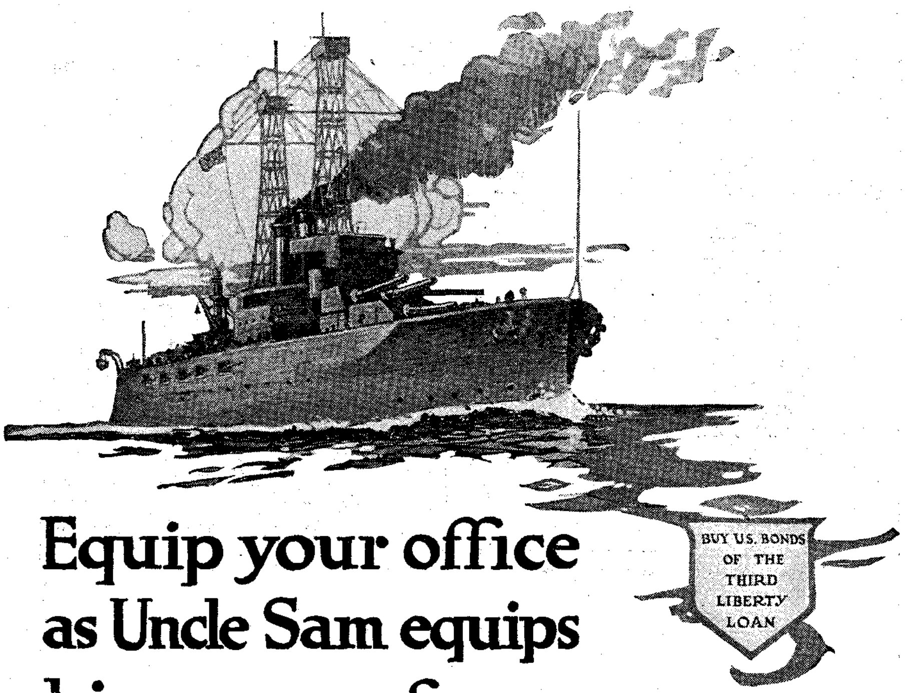
"Under normal conditions, two or three short-crop years in succession lead to a higher level of prices. It is a well accepted principle of economics that a decrease of 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. in the supply of a product is likely to lead to a much greater increase in price.

"As a further illustration, it may be mentioned that the high wheat prices of the past year were caused by a short crop in the United States which followed a practical failure of the Argentine wheat crop. The losses through the sinking of ships and inability to move the surplus crop of Australia further intensified the effect of the short crops in those two countries. It is questionable whether the price of wheat, due to limitations of supply, would have been forced to much higher levels if the Allied Governments had not established a certain level of prices.

"These four economic factors—intensification of demand, disruption in distribution, shortage of supplies of certain commodities, and shortage of labor—certainly must be considered as forces generating an increase in prices.

"In this country, the rise of prices was made possible by the fact that the demand was backed up by purchasing power. Other countries have sent us a net addition of over $1,000,000,000 gold, which has been added to our monetary supply.

"The increase in the price-level, occasioned by the causes enumerated above, has necessitated more money to do the same volume of business, as judged by the amount of commodities. As an example of this, increased wages and increased



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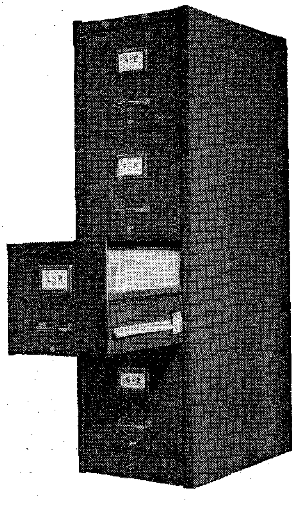

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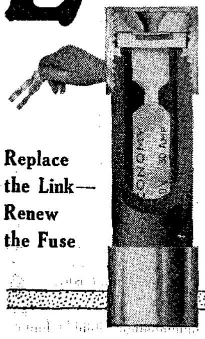

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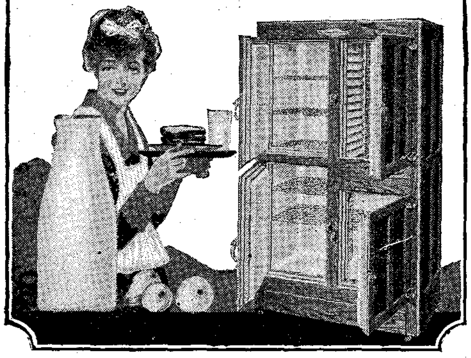

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value of inventories have made it necessary for business men to increase their working capital. In addition, we find that the volume of business has increased. During the period of the present war the volume of business has increased 30 per cent. as measured by units of commodities. Railroads have carried increased quantity of merchandise. Pig-iron production, a usual barometer of the volume of business, has increased from 30,722,000 tons in 1913 to 39,043,000 in 1916 and 38,195,000 in 1917."

BANK-CLEARINGS CONTINUE VERY HEAVY

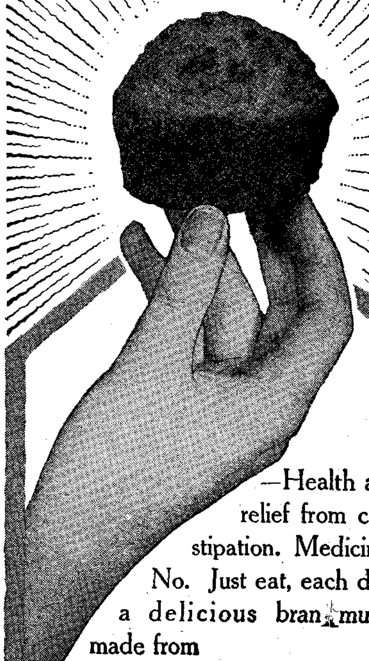
While bank-clearings "continue to run into large figures, thus reflecting activity in trade and very high prices for commodities," there has been, according to *Bradstreet's*, an "almost entire absence of speculation in practically every quarter." An important factor in conditions, however, has been the fact that the hand of the Government "has been pretty well spread over movements in leading markets other than cotton." There has been no marked diminution of activity in internal movements, taken in a collective sense, so that unusual business seems strong enough to "offset such curtailment as has occurred in the so-called non-essential lines." Whether the curtailment thus far effected has assumed striking proportions, "in the face of the known broad trends created by war-work," is a matter which the writer finds not easily demonstrated. With more men being drawn into militant life it is possible, however, that the future "may see enforced contraction in ordinary lines." Meanwhile, what we know is that bank-clearings "are still extraordinarily heavy." He continues:

"The total for March, a month of five Sundays and one quite generally observed holy day, Good Friday, was $25,841,494,761, which sum eclipsed any previous record for March. At the same time the aggregate just registered is only 1.6 per cent. below that of January, while being 17 per cent. in excess of the total for February, 5.1 per cent. above the showing made in March of 1917, and 25.4 per cent. over the like month in 1916.

"One of the most illuminating reflections noted in connection with the outcome last month is that afforded by the figures outside of New York. These disclose an aggregate of $12,001,213,380, also a high record for March, and the largest total recorded since November of last year, whereas the exhibit for New York indicates a loss of 2.7 per cent. from March, 1917. That for the zone outside of New York discloses a rise of 16 per cent. Incidentally, Chicago, Kansas City, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Omaha, Louisville, Seattle, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and St. Joseph all report new record payments, and 102 cities reflect increases over March last year, while only thirty-three suffered losses. New York's total for March, $13,840,281,381, shows an increase of 12.9 per cent. over February, while declining 2.7 per cent. from March, 1917, tho rising 10.3 per cent. over March, 1916, and excelling every other corresponding month. Stock-market operations at the metropolis were very light throughout most of March, but dealings in bonds, especially in governmental issues, expanded to a new high record. For the country outside of New York the aggregate, as already mentioned, was $12,001,213,380, which sum not only discloses a rise of 22.7 per cent. over February, but also shows a gain of 3.8 per cent. over January, of 16 per cent. over March, 1917, and of 48 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1916.

"While the showing for the first quarter of 1918, $74,151,096,741, exceeds that of any precisely similar three months, larger sums were recorded in the final quarter of 1916, and in the second, third, and fourth

Here's Health!



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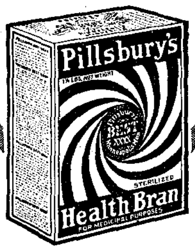

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The far-reaching designs of German Imperialism, as evidenced in the subtle schemes of Prince Bismarck and his associates to bring about the downfall of Ludwig II. of Bavaria, because of his avowed antagonism to the supremacy of the Hohenzollerns, are laid bare in a fascinating new book,

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quarters of 1917. But the total just given discloses a gain of 3.7 per cent. over the initial three months of 1917. New York's total, $40,818,704,966, falls below that of 1917 to the extent of 3.1 per cent. The showing for the country outside of the metropolis, $33,332,391,775, is the second best on record, being only exceeded by the concluding quarter of 1917, and at the same time the aggregate set forth represents an increase of 13.6 per cent. over the first three months of last year.

Changes in clearings in December, 1917, as well as for January, February, and March, 1918, are shown by sections in the following table, comparsions being with the like periods in the preceding year:

	Inc., Dec., 1917	*Inc., Jan., 1918*	*Inc., Feb., 1918*	*Inc., Mar., 1918*	*Three Mos. 1918*
New England	11.6	9.0	4.1	11.0	8.1
Middle	*11.2	*1.7	*4.0	*2.8	2.9
Western	3.0	2.3	6.3	11.7	6.6
Northwestern	3.7	2.3	7.5	11.9	7.1
Southwestern	36.6	29.1	35.6	40.5	35.0
Southern	33.2	40.4	41.7	48.5	43.6
Far-western	21.8	18.1	22.8	16.5	18.7
Total United States	* 3.1	3.3	2.6	5.1	3.7
New York City	*13.7	*2.6	*4.2	*2.7	*3.1
Outside New York	14.5	12.2	12.8	16.0	13.6
Canadian	*.1	9.6	6.1	2.1	5.9

*Decrease.

"It will be seen that the South presents the heaviest gain over March, 1917, viz., 48.5 per cent., while the Southwest reflects an advance of 40.5 per cent. The far West scored an increase of 16.5 per cent., the Northwest 11.9 per cent., the West 11.7 per cent., and the New England group 11 per cent. The Middle Division shows a loss of 2.8 per cent., the three principal cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, having suffered decreases.

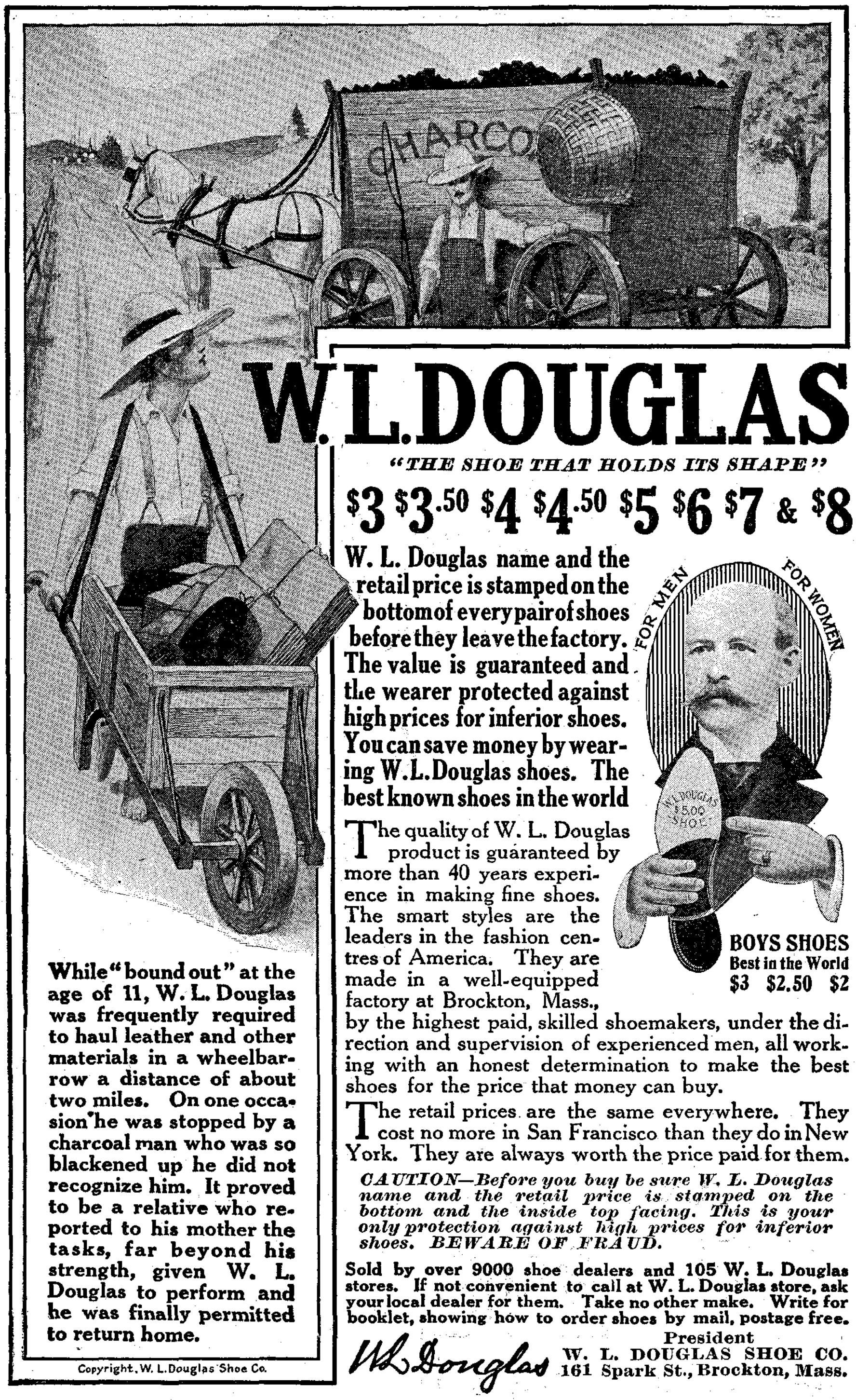
"In the annexed, monthly record high points for a number of cities are given:

New York	December, 1916	$16,935,607,252
Chicago	March, 1918	2,345,045,166
Boston	November, 1917	1,246,925,749
Philadelphia	October, 1917	1,569,400,621
St. Louis	November, 1917	696,844,264
Pittsburg	October, 1917	359,437,897
Kansas City	March, 1918	918,667,804
San Francisco	November, 1917	473,683,033
Minneapolis	October, 1917	192,165,000
Baltimore	March, 1918	215,658,626
Cincinnati	March, 1918	237,459,299
New Orleans	December, 1917	238,883,673
Cleveland	July, 1917	365,364,877
Detroit	May, 1917	244,102,000
Omaha	March, 1918	293,573,000
Louisville	March, 1918	111,626,519
St. Paul	November, 1915	79,253,855
Seattle	March, 1918	128,120,000
Milwaukee	March, 1918	129,708,814
Atlanta	December, 1917	235,053,500
Denver	October, 1917	106,670,532
Buffalo	October, 1917	94,589,626
Providence	October, 1917	55,378,400
Portland, Ore	October, 1917	108,442,951
Duluth	November, 1915	55,329,242
Indianapolis	March, 1918	63,041,000
Savannah	October, 1917	64,175,114
Memphis	November, 1917	83,146,000
Richmond	November, 1917	174,592,000
St. Joseph	March, 1918	100,369,000
Salt Lake City	November, 1917	76,039,714
Spokane	October, 1917	39,531,000

AS TO A YEAR'S CHANGES IN STOCKS

Among the reviews of the war-year—April 6, 1917, to April 6, 1918—not the least striking is one of the stock market, as compiled for *The Financial World*. The year showed many changes in prices. The fall was the more striking because the market for fully two months before we entered the war "had been going down in anticipation of our participation in the conflict." The selling movement continued for many months. In coppers and the industrials occurred the following changes:

	April 6, 1917	*April 6, 1918*	*Change*
Copper Group			
Anaconda	81⅜	64	−17⅜
Chile Copper	23⅞	15¼	− 8⅝
Chino Copper	56	41	−15
Greene Cananea	42⅛	40½	− 1⅝
Inspiration	57½	47¼	−10¼
Kennecott	44⅞	31⅛	−13¾
Nevada Con	23⅛	18⅜	− 4¾
Ray Consolidated	30¼	24⅛	− 6⅛
Utah Copper	112⅝	79½	−33⅛
Industrial Group			
Allis Chalmers	26½	23⅝	− 2⅞
American Can	48	42	− 6
American Car & Foundry	67⅜	80	+12⅝
American Locomotive	68¾	62¾	− 6



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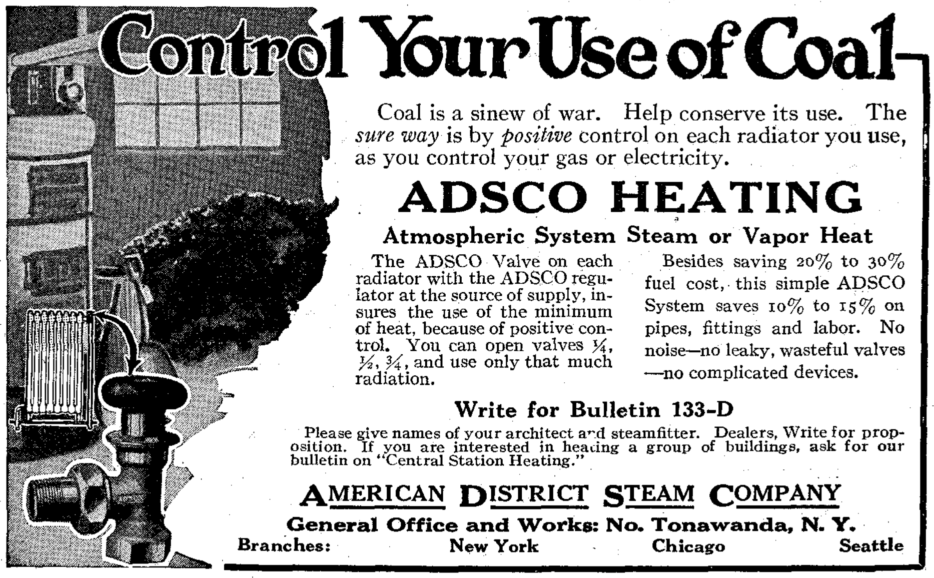

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	April, 6, 1917	April 6, 1918	Change
American Smelting	101½	77⅝	−23⅞
Baldwin Locomotive	59¼	76⅜	+17⅛
Central Leather	90¼	67	−12¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	49¼	38	−11¼
Bethlehem Steel	142	79	−63
Int. Merc. Marine	32	26	− 6
Int. Merc. Marine, pfd	87⅛	93⅞	+ 6¾
General Motors	115⅜	120	+ 4⅝
Mexican Petroleum	89⅜	94⅞	+ 5½
Midvale Steel	59¾	46⅜	−13⅜
Republic Iron & Steel	80	79⅝	− ⅜
Studebaker	41⅛	94⅞	+53¾
Texas Co	221¼	146¾	−74½
U. S. Steel	113	91¾	−21¼

The writer thinks the obvious comment to be made on the industrial list would be a query as to why railroad equipment shares "stood up so well, or at least recovered so smartly since last fall's low prices." The expectation in the first three months of the year was that Government orders for equipment would be liberal and so keep these companies going at top speed. All three had large war-orders and were likely to show better results from these in the second year as they had the mistakes of the first year to profit by. Steel issues showed disappointment. While their excess-profits taxes were unusually large, "this feature was not fully realized in all its bearing when we entered the war." For railroads the figures were:

	April 6, 1917	April 6, 1918	Change
Atchison	102⅜	83⅝	−18¾
Baltimore & Ohio	78	52½	−25½
Canadian Pacific	160½	138¼	−22¼
C., M. & St. P.	81¼	41	−40¼
Great Northern, pfd	112⅜	89⅜	−23
Illinois Central	104	96¾	− 6¼
*Lehigh Valley	65½	58¼	− 7¼
Missouri Pacific	29½	22	− 7½
N. Y. Central	94¼	70½	−23¾
New Haven	44	28½	−15½
Northern Pacific	105⅜	85½	−19⅞
*Pennsylvania	53	44	− 9
*Reading	95⅛	82	−13⅛
Southern Pacific	95⅛	83	−12⅛
Southern Railway	27⅞	22¼	− 5⅝
Southern Railway, pfd	58	58¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific	137⅜	120⅛	−17¼
Wabash	11⅞	7½	− 4⅜
Wabash, "A"	49½	41½	− 8
Wabash, "B"	24¼	22½	− 1¾

*$50 par.

It was the coppers and railroad shares that received the roughest handling. The war opened up a discouraging vista for railroads "as they faced costs of operations, which were bounding up alarmingly from week to week after we entered the conflict, while the Interstate Commerce Commission seemed deaf to all appeals for help." In these conditions financing "became a practical impossibility and the cost of short-term borrowing rose briskly." Meanwhile, earnings began to fall off for most of the big lines, especially those in the East, and a heavy liquidating movement took place. The down swing in coppers was due to "the passage of the excess-profits tax law, the limitation placed on copper metal prices, and several significant dividend reductions." The writer believes that at present all three of these groups of stocks are well liquidated. But for the uncertain war-situation on the French front, "substantial recoveries might be confidently expected."

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The writer of a bulletin just issued by the National City Bank remarks that "raw silk at $5 per pound has apparently no terrors for the people of the United States or for the manufacturers who supplied them with the $500,000,000 worth of silk goods which they consumed in 1917." The value of this raw silk was double that of the raw silk imported in 1915 "and far exceeded that of any earlier year." Never before had so high a price been paid for it. The quantity imported in 1917 was 36,500,000 pounds against 32,455,000 pounds in 1916 and 30,979,000 in 1915, and the value, including 6,800,000 pounds of "waste," was

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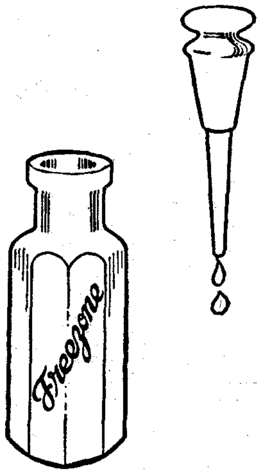

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$190,000,000 against $150,000,000 in 1916 and $95,000,000 in 1915. The average price in 1917 was over $5 per pound against $4.42 per pound in 1916, the former high record year, and $3.53 per pound in 1915. During the second half of the year 1917 the import price ranged as high as $5.75 per pound. The writer says further, on various aspects of this striking condition in one branch of our foreign trade:

"Should the relation of the value of output to the value of raw material hold good for the calendar year 1917, the value of the silk product of the country for that year would approximate $500,000,000 at factory prices against $254,000,000 in 1914; $107,000,000 in 1899; $87,000,000 in 1889; $41,000,000 in 1879, and $12,000,000 in 1869. At the same time the value of silk manufactures imported in 1917 was $39,718,000 and exceeded that of any earlier year.

"None of the textile manufacturing industries of the country has shown as rapid an increase as has that of silk, for which the entire raw material is imported. The value of the manufactures of silk as reported by the census grew from $41,000,000 in 1879 to $254,000,000 in 1914, the latest census; that of cotton goods from $192,000,000 in 1879 to $701,000,000 in 1914 and that of woolens from $238,000,000 in 1879 to $464,000,000 in 1914. Thus silk manufactures in 1914 were six times as much in value as in 1879; cotton goods three and one-half times as much, and woolens only twice as much as in 1879, these figures being in all cases factory valuations of out turn, supplied by the census reports.

"All of the raw silk used in our manufacturing industries is brought from abroad, chiefly from the other side of the globe. Of the 36,500,000 pounds of raw silk imported in 1917, 29,369,000 came from Japan; 6,934,000 from China, and 172,000,000 from 'other countries,' chiefly Italy and France. Raw-silk production has been disturbed by the war, that of Europe, which formerly produced about 20 per cent. of the world's output, having been practically suspended by war-activities, and this is also true to a considerable degree of the production of Turkey in Asia. European production fell from 11,000,000 pounds in 1912 to a little more than 8,000,000 in 1916; Asiatic production, chiefly from China and Japan, advanced from 43,500,000 to 45,380,000 pounds; all of these figures relating necessarily to the silk entering international trade, since no figures are available as to actual quantity produced. Japan, which in recent years has made highly scientific studies of the silk-producing industry, now supplies fully two-thirds of the silk entering international trade, more than three-fourths of our own importation in 1917 having been drawn from Japan and the remainder chiefly from China.

"The manufacture of artificial silk-fiber as a substitute for that produced by the silkworm, which had made considerable progress prior to the war, has been interrupted not only by the demand for labor for other lines, but especially because of the fact that the materials from which artificial silk was produced are now required for the manufacture of high explosives, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid, transforming cotton or wood-pulp into nitrated cellulose, which, by the addition of alcohol and ether, becomes collodion, which, in turn, when prest through capillary tubes, forms threads similar to those produced by the silk-worm, and is utilized both for mixing with natural silk in the various manufacturing industries and as a substitute for silk in cotton industries. The manufacture of artificial silk was making such rapid progress prior to the war as to lead to the belief by many that it would prove a formidable rival to the silkworm industry, the world's output of artificial silk in the year before the war having exceeded $30,000,000 in value."

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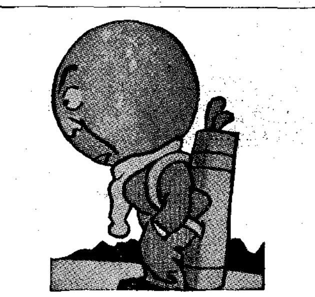

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. E. W.," Parkersburg, W. Va.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Petrograd?*"

Petrograd is pronounced *pē'tro-grad—ē* as in *prey*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *artistic*.

"E. E. M.," Loretto, Minn.—"What is the origin of the name *Loretto?* What does the word mean? Do you know of any picture of or connected with *Loretto* (that is, with the original *Loretto*) that could be used as a trade-mark? I think there is such a thing as 'Our Lady of Loretto.'"

Loreto is a town in N. E. Italy, famous for a shrine of the Madonna, supposed to contain the "Holy House" of Nazareth, which was reputed to have been carried by angels from Palestine to Dalmatia, and afterward across the Adriatic to a wood near Recanati; from this wood (*lauretum*) the town may have derived its name. The "Holy House" has figured largely in art, and you should have no difficulty in obtaining reproductions of the pictures from any good art-dealer. There is a scholarly article on the "Santa Casa di Loreto" in "The Catholic Encyclopedia," volume xiii, pages 454–456, and another on "Recanati and Lorreto" in volume xii, p. 360, of the same work, which, under the caption "Lorette" (volume ix, p. 360), gives a graphic account of Notre Dame de la Jeune Lorette, "Our Lady of New Loreto" an Indian village situated on the east bank of the St. Charles River about eight miles northwest of Quebec, Canada.

"H. B.," Cumberland, Ia.—"Please tell me what place does Mohammedanism hold among the religions of the world. How many followers has Mohammedanism?"

Before the Great War it was estimated that there were 221,825,000 Mohammedans in the world.

"C. A. B.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly arbitrate the following difference: 'A' contends that the plural of *spoonful* is *spoonfuls*. 'B's' contention is that *spoonsful* is correct."

The dictionary under *-ful* says: "Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s;* as, *cupfuls*, *pailfuls*. The forms *cupsful*, etc., are not in accordance with the rule for the formation of plurals. *Cups full*, etc., are correct for 'more than one cup; each being full.'" Under this ruling both "spoons full" and "spoonfuls" may be used, but "spoonsful" is inadmissible.

"E. S. V. D.," Burlingame, Kan.—"Is it correct to say, 'He rushed *pell-mell'?* Has it any connection with *Pall-Mall?* Is it spelled with an *e* or *a*, and is it pronounced as spelled?"

One of the definitions of *pell-mell* is "with a headlong rush." It is spelled with an *e* and is pronounced *pel″mell′*. It is derived from Old French. *Pall-Mall* is derived from the Italian *palla*, ball, and *maglio*, mallet, and came into English through the Old French *palmail*, *pallemaille*, or *palemaile*, which Florio defined (1611) as "a stick with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a wooden ball with, much vsed in Italy." *Pell-mell* is from the Old French *pellemelle*, from *pelle*, shovel, and *meller*, mix. Of the pronunciation Dr. Vizetelly in "A Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced" says:

"Pall-mall: pal″-mal′ (*a*'s as in 'at'). This pronunciation for an old game of mallet and ball was indicated by Perry (1777) and approximates more closely to the original Old French *pallemaille*, *palmail*, than either of the absurd extremes pall-mall (*a*'s as in 'all') and pel″mel′ (*e*'s as in 'bell'). But see the next word, in which the name of the alley where the game was played survives.

"'This game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel.' Blount *Glossographia* s. v. *Pale Maille* [London, 1656].

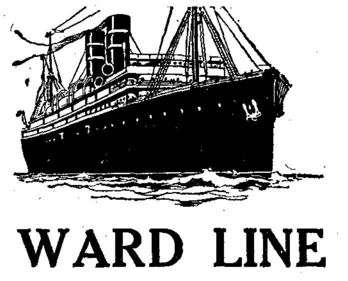
"Pall Mall: pal mal [A street in London]. The pronunciation of this name has been variously rendered in former as in modern times. The great majority of the educated commons of England now give to the *a*'s the sound the letter has in 'at'; some affectedly fastidious persons give them the same sound as *e* in 'get' and have done so since the days of Pepys (1633–1703), when the street's name was spelled *Pell Mell*, and a third but less pedantic class give them the sound they have in 'ball.' It is somewhat curious that while Walker urges the last as the correct pronunciation (in analogy with the pronunciation of *mall*, a mallet) he indicates the first. What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"'So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong.'"

"H. R. T.," Tampa, Fla.—"(1) Was Augusta ever the capital of Georgia? If so, how long since was the capital removed from there? (2) Was Milledgeville ever the capital of Georgia?"

(1) Augusta was the capital of Georgia for a while during and after the Revolution. (2) Milledgeville became the capital in 1807. In 1878, Atlanta became the capital.

Travel and Resort Directory



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